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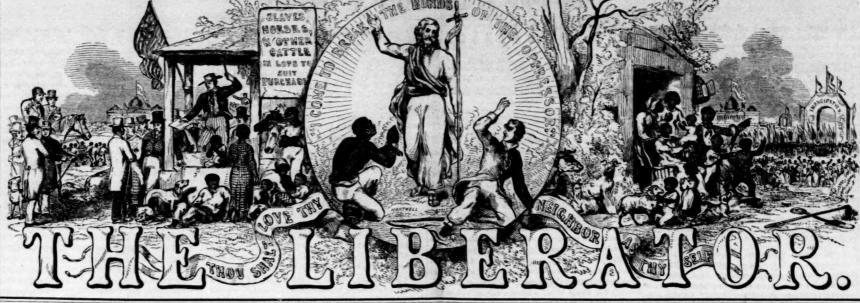
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Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents per The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-

gylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for The LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the

paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Edmund JACKSON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

The United States Constitution is "a covenant

with death, and an agreement with hell."

"What order of men under the most absolute of monarchies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever invested with such an edious and unjust privilege as that of the separate and exclusive representation of less than half a million owners of slaves, in the Hall of this House, in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential mansion? This investment of power in the owners of one species of property concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-six States of the Union, constitutes a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known. To call government thus constituted a Democracy is to insult the understanding of mankind. . . . It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name in the language of national jurisprudence that can define it— no model in the records of ancient history, or in the political theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likened. It was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equivocation-a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Convention from the Free States imagine or foresee what a sacrifice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession."-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1605.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. MR. HOLT ON FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, Sept. 12, 1861.
My Dear Sir,—I hasten to place in your hands
the inclosed correspondence with the President of
the United States. The action which he has taken
was firm and decided, and must prove satisfactory to

was firm and decided, and must prove satisfactory to the friends of the Union in Kentucky.

The act of Congress alluded to was a necessity under the circumstances, and was fully justified by the usages of civilized warfare. The Government has the same right to confiscate slaves engaged in digging trenches or mounting guns for the Rebels, that it has to confiscate their arms when captured during the progress of the war; but, having confiscated them, Congress goes no further. Upon this law the President stands firmly, and in doing so, and in disavowing Gen. Fremont's proclamation, he gives another of the ever-multiplying proofs that the war, which is one for national existence, does not seek to extinguish or interfere with slavery as established in the States. If this institution suffers detriment from the States. If this institution suffers detriment from the States. If this institution suffers detriment from the events or issues of the rebellion, the blow will come from those who, under the pretence of defending it, are striking at the life of a Government under whose Constitution it has enjoyed complete shelter and protection for three quarters of a century.

Very sincerely yours,
Gen. Jas. Speed, Frankfort, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—The late act of Congress providing DEAR SIR,—The late act or congress proximing for the confiscation of the estates of persons in open rebellion against the Government, was as a necessary war measure accepted and fully approved by the loyal men of the country. It limited the penalty of confiscation to property actually employed in the service of the rebellion with the knowledge and constant of its owners, and instead of emancinating consent of its owners, and instead of emancipating slaves thus employed, left their status to be deter-mined by the Courts of the United States, or by subsequent legislation.

The proclamation, however, of Gen. Fremont, under date of the 30th of August, transcends, and of course violates the law in both these particulars, and declares that the property of rebels, whether used in support of the rebellion or not, shall be confiscated, and if consisting in slaves, that they shall be at once manumitted. The act of Congression of Your believed to embody the conservative policy of your Administration upon this delicate and perplexing question, and hence the loyal men of the border slave

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your bedient servant,

J. HOLT. obedient servant, His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 12, 1861. THE HON. JOSEPH HOLT: Dear Sir,-Yours of this day, in relation to the late proclamation of Gen.
Fremont, is received. Yesterday I addressed a letter to him by mail on the same subject, and which is to be made public when he receives it. I here-with send you a copy of that letter, which, perhaps, shows my position as distinctly as any new one I could write. I will thank you not to make it public until Gen. Fremont shall have bad time to re-

ceive the original.
Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN NOBLY MEETING THE CRISIS.

While contending, in battle array, with the insane nigger-drivers at the South, and putting down with the strong hand their murderous and suicidal treason, Mr. Lincoln has been equally mindful that the original cause of evil began with the machinathe original cause of evil began with the machina-tions of the fanatical nigger-worshippers at the North, and that to them are mainly owing our pres-ent troubles. The moderate and effective rebuke contained in his letter to Major-General Fremont is eminently worthy of admiration, both for the dignieminently worthy of admiration, both for the dignified and courteous language in which it is couched, and the death-blow it strikes at all attempts of badly advised local commanders to overstep the legitimate sphere of their military duties, and inaugurate a governmental policy, concerning a matter on which the gravest results may hinge, and which the President alone has the right to indicate.

The re-union of the States, temporarily dissevered by insurrectionary treason, cannot be estableau.

Refuge of Oppression. and his advisers are equal to the task of stretching out the hand which shall effectually crush the efforts of both of these classes of factionists, and that they are not more resolved to drive the armies of Beaure-gard. Lee and Johnston out of Virginia, than to THE WAR IN AMERICA IN ITS RELATIONS cheek efforts similar to those into which General ont was lately beguiled by perfidious abolition

Counsellors.

The people of the United States endorse every one of the recent acts of Mr. Lincoln, as well in shutting up secession newspaper offices as in depriving active sympathizers with rebellion of their liberty by enclosing them within the walls of Federal fortresses. When the proper time, however, shall have arrived, popular sentiment will demand another step forward, and insist that those who originated the discord that prevails between the States; who, for years, declared that "the Constitution was a league with hell and a covenant with

A QUESTION OF LAW. Fremont having once pro-claimed martial law in Missouri, as it is admitted he had a right to do, and having also, by his powers as military chief, and under the construction of the law of nations given by John Quincy Adams, in his speech in 1842, liberated the slaves of rebels, can his act be annulled by himself, or even modified by any other authority? In other words, can men once declared free be again reduced to slavery by any color of law? The question is profoundly interesting, as it affects the condition of all the slaves of rebel owners now within the military jurisdiction of General Fremont.— Evening Post.

of General Fremont has already given the Admin

ern property.

In this question, which we prophesied on Tuesday morning would be raised, if the proclamation of General Fremont were to be adopted as the "way to earry on the war," we recognize the difficulty which the President is determined to avoid. There is a party at the North who would prefer to see the South plunged into hopeless destruction at the end of a long and expensive war, rather than have them lay down their arms to-day under the old Constitu-

tion. This is the party which continues to circulate weekly in Boston its motto, that "the United States Constitution is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." These gentry would gladly have freedom to the slaves of all rebels proclaimed as the law of the land, and when the Constitution was pleaded as the protection of all property not con-fiscated by due and regular process of law, would appeal to this motto, which they have flaunted in our faces through all these times of trial and battle for the Constitution, and tell us that we had by our

own acts admitted its truth. For they have all along contended that the right of the slave to his freedom overrides Constitution and law.

General Fremont made a great mistake in his proclamation. It was not so much his own error as that of his friends, who urged him to this declaration of consecution and provided in the mitted. tion of emancipation, and promised him the united voice of a great party in the North to sustain him. It has resulted in a more serious embarrassment to the Administration than any event since the battle of Manassas; and those persons who sustain the Fremont proclamation against the President's letter of modification, are opening a division in the ranks of the defenders of the Union which will be of ter-rible width. The President is not in the rear of his

Selections.

TO SLAVERY. The official instructions issued by the Washington

the practical rules it lays down, the document distution was a league with hell and a covenant with death"; and who have preached a division of the Union into two confederacies with far more pertinacity and venom than any of the school of Davis, Slidell, Benjamin and Yancey, should be meted out Union into two confederacies with far more pertinacity and venom than any of the school of Davis, Slidell, Benjamin and Yancey, should be meted out their deserts. Such journals as the Anti-Slavery Standard, the Tribune, Boston Liberator, Times, Independent and Post have done more to obstruct the progress of this patriotic war, than all other instruction on the subject of slave property, but have endeavored, by every possible device, to foment discontent against the Administration and its agents. They ought to be silenced in the same manner as the secession newspapers have been silenced, and we have no doubt that the closing up of their offices will be the ultimate sequel of the measures which the President is so wisely adopting to secure the well-being of the country. He is meeting the crisis nobly, and the hearts of the people are with him in his determined efforts to put down both secession and anti-slavery treason.—New York Herald. "respect and maintain" slavery where it exists, but also to respect and maintain that law or article of the Constitution which enacts the seizure and restoration of slaves flying for freedom to places where slavery does not exist. The only exception made to this rule is the unavoidable one of cases where, owing to insurrection, the laws of the Union as to slavery and fugitive slaves "cannot be effectually enforced"—in which case, it is declared to be "obvious that the rights dependent upon the exception of ous that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fall." Therefore, fugitive slaves from States in insurrection are to be received into the service of the Federal Government, and a record is to be kept of each case, particularly of the fact whether was a view of the view believed to embody the conservative policy of your pure believed to embody the conservative policy of your pure believed to embody the conservative policy of your pure believed to embody the conservative policy of your pure believed to embody the conservative policy of your pure believed to embody the conservative policy of your pure believed to make the war interminable. There is no liberate suddenly in their midst a population und prepared for freedom, and whose presence could not fail to prove a painful apprehension if not a terror to liberate suddenly in their midst a population und prepared for freedom, and whose presence could not fail to prove a painful apprehension if not a terror to law, of actual revolution. The proclamation of faw the homes and families of all. You may, therefore, well judge of the alarm and condemnation with which the Union-leving citizens of Kentucky-well pulses the homes and families of all. You may, therefore, well judge of the alarm and condemnation.

The hope is carnestly indulged by them as it is by myself, that this paper was issued under the pressure of a military necessity which Gen. Fremont believed justified the step, but that in the particulars specified it has not your approbation, and will not be a forced in derogation of law. The magnitude of the interest at stake and my extreme desire that by no misapprehension of your sentiments or purposes shall the power and fervor of the loyalty of Kentucky be at this moment abated or chilled, must be my apology for the frankness with which I have endersed you, and for the request I venture to make of an expression of your views upon the points of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, on which I have commented.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your I have the honor to be, very respectfully, y

first both districts and individuals are to be rewarded for supporting a government which is yet declared to be fighting for the abolition of the very system, by support of which it thus offers to pay for support of itself. It is probable enough that even this additional and apparently conclusive piece of evidence, as to the position occupied by the Federal Government on the question of slavery, will not be accepted by those who choose, under one motive or another, to represent this unhappy war as having for its object the abolition, or at least restriction, of slavery; for the abolition, or at least restriction, of stavery; for the truth has before been often or always as plainly manifested, both by facts and by the explicit and official words of those on whom this compliment is forced, alike without warrant and without welcome. All that has been said, and all that has been done— All that has been said, and all that has been done—every speech made by any man of office or authority—every State paper, from the original Constitution down to the latest President's Message—go towards proving that neither in pretence nor in practical tendency is this a war against slavery—nay, that slavery has been promoted by the political system for which the Federal Government is fighting, more than it could have been promoted under any other system, and would be incomparably more injured and endangered by the failure than by the success of that Government. It is very natural and right, looking merely at the fact that the Northern States are free and the Southern States slaveholding, to feel sympathy for the Northerns; but, before concluding that the free States are fighting with any intention of abolishing or even impairing slavery, we are bound to look at the facts, or at least to listen to what they themselves say—in which case rible width. The President is not in the rear of his Major-General, as one of our contemporaries has intimated, but decidedly in advance, with his eyes open, and we earnestly recommend all good men to follow their leader.—Journal of Commerce.

The Arollion Wall. The doleful wailings of their Southern neighbors had luckily each thou free.

be gravest results may hinge, and which the President alone has the right to indicate.

The re-union of the States, temporarily dissevered by insurrectionary treason, cannot be established by force of arms alone. In addition to the triumphant advance of our troops by sea and on land, it is indispensable that the good and glorious old Constitution, with all of its provisions and grantees, should remain embalaned in the respect of the people, and that it should be the pole star towards which all thoughts will point, when the moment shall have come for negotiating a cessation of the unfortunate strife that now rends the entrails of the republic. As it came down to us from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and their contemporation, of the people. As it came down to us from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and their contemporation about. The greatest enemies of the Union and Constitution are the secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North—the political nigger-drivers who culminated their treasonable intrigues with the bombardment of Fort Souther, and the inger-worshippers who have endeavored to make the struggle that has commenced a crusade against Southers institutions, in which occase of blood should be shed to gratify the malice and folly of the school of which Garrison, Greeley, Gerrif Smith, Wendell Phillips and others are the prominent representatives. The recent acts and letters of the President of the Union No army could be kept to fight of the Union of the United States show that he of the President of the Union of the United States show that he was intended to bring about. The greatest enemies of the Union of the Universidate of the President of the Constitution of the United States for the propose were entertained by the administration—it will bring ten times the courage and strength to the support of the open comment of the president of th

discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due." Though the powers of separate action retained by each State were, in all departments but that of foreign relations, almost nothing short of sovereign, the Constitution made one exception—no State was allowed to make any law practically repudiating slavery, or even refusing to become an actual sharer in its guilt. This is a Constitution from which, it might be thought, opponents of slavery would fight to g. free, not to maintain and enforce. By the secession of the slave States, the Northern States became both able and entitled to slip their neck from the yoke, and to become as free of connection with slavery as is Canada of the service of labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is deveraged in the nostrills of humanity, will not correct the evil. We have borne with it and its hideous fruits for sixty years, with a patience, forbearance, and sympathy, which on the surface would seem justified, rather by the maxims of Christianity than by those of patriotism; but which, on examination, will be found at war alike with both. Slavery has begotten all our national calamities, and upon that should our vengeance fall. We are commend it to the perusal of young men of all ages:

Question—What is a Democrat, mamma?

Answer—A Democrat, my dear, is a defented our claim it, will not correct the evil. We have borne with it and its hideous fruits for sixty years, with a patience, forbearance, and sympathy, which on the surface would seem justified, rather by the maxims of Christianity than by those of patriotism; but which, on examination, will be found at war alike with both. Slavery has begotten all our national calamities, and upon that should our vengeance fall. We are in a state of actual war. It is the solemn duty of the deadly Upas, whose poisonous fruits have already blasted our prosperity, and filled our land with

pact.

It may, however, be said or supposed that, though the Constitution for which the Northerns are fighting is a Constitution which sanctions and perpetuates slavery, it is or was the object of the Federal Govslavery, it is or was the object of the Federal Government, or of the party it represents, to alter or
modify the Constitution in a sense adverse to slavery, or perhaps to proceed adversely to slavery in
spite of the Constitution. Again, the facts are just
to the opposite effect. President Buchanan, who
initiated the war on the part of the Federal Government, proposed, among his last official acts, certain "Explanatory Amendments on the Constitution," to the effect of making the whole States
formally renew their recognition of slavery, and ention," to the effect of making the whole States formally renew their recognition of slavery, and engage to take more effective measures than heretofore for its protection and perpetuation. But Mr. Buchanan, though strongly condemning the secession of the South, and meeting it by force, was, it will be said, a member of that American party which looked most favorably on "the peculiar institution." Well, then, what said the present President. Mr. Lincoln, whose election was the more increase in the Custom House. Question—What is a Beackingidge Democratic State Committee, my dear, is composed of dead bodies which are so offensive in the sight of God and man, that no one has had the charity to bury them. In November next, this unpleasant job will be done by the people at large. dent, Mr. Lincoln, whose election was the more im-dent, Mr. Lincoln, whose election was the more im-mediate cause of the Southern secession? Neither in his messages, nor in any other document, has he ever said a word indicating that he desired to lay the lightest touch upon slavery or any of its accessories or battresses—which of itself would be enough for the present purpose. But, moreover, he indicated a good deal quite to the contrary effect. In his Inaugural Message on the 4th March, his first anxiety was to say again, as he claimed to have often said before, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists, "and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists, "and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists, "and to point our very in the States where it exists," and to point our very in the States where it exists, "and to point our very in the States where it exists," and the states where it exists, "and to point our very interesting the states of them want offices under Jeff. Davis; one wants licenses to sell Southern lottery tickets; another own slaves, and wants to bring the many of them want offices under Jeff. Davis; one wants licenses to sell Southern lottery tickets; another own slaves, and wants to bring the many of them want offices under Jeff. Davis; one wants licenses to sell Southern lottery tickets; another own slaves, and wants to be under Jeff. Davis; one wants licenses and as a law to themselves and to me. He reminded all concerned that there was a constitutional obligation to restore fugitive slaves, and suggested that that obligation ought to be carried out by the most effective means. Finally, he approved of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, "to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, interfere with the domestic institutions, and traitors who happen to be your fellow-countrymen. The United States engaged in a fratricidal war when they chased and caught the traitor Burr; and they would have undertaken a fratricidal war against the traitor Arnold in uncommonly short order, if they could have got at him.

Question—What is a fratricidal war?

Answer—A fratricidal war?

Answer A fratricidal war is putting down thieves and traitors who happen to be your fellow-countrymen. The United States engaged in a fratricidal war when they chased and caught the traitor Burr; and they would have undertaken a fratricidal war against the traitor Arnold in uncommonly short order, if they could have got at him.

Question—What is a fratricidal war?

Answer—Coprendict your coat, and your boots, on condition that he leaves you your shirt collar.

Answer—Coprendict and as a law to themselves and to me." ever saw. At the time of the Declaration of Independence, the number of slaves in North America was not greatly above half a million: it is now four millions. If the free States of the Union, great in wealth, intelligence, and physical and moral strength, had been as unimplicated and untrammelled in the matter of slavery as is Canada or any other separate country, we should have seen no such growth—the untying of the hand and tongue of the North by separation would, in all human probability, be among the most effective means of causing that growth to stop, and the whole Upas tree to rot and totter.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

AMERICA.

In the total absence of any exciting political topic at home, we may once more refer to affairs across the Atlantic.

The recent disaster to the Northern army, magnifield as it has been by the Times paper, cannot in the least change the original features of the war. The broad facts still remain, that the Southern States re-

states, the Northern States became both able and entitled to slip their neck from the yoke, and to become as free of connection with slavery as is Canada or New Brunswick; but they prefer going into a fratricidal war, in order that they may continue slave-hunters and kidnappers by constitutional compact.

It may, however, be said or supposed that, though the Constitution for which the Northerns are fighting. Democrat now-a-days except broken down politicians who have no honest means of living, and who assume that title in the hope of being able to cheat and steal. Question—What is a Republican, mamma?

Answer—Republicans, my dear, were people who sought to prevent slavery entering the national territories. At the question of slavery in the territories.

sought to prevent slavery entering the national territories. As the question of slavery in the territories (and other places besides, perhaps.) has been pretty thoroughly settled by the great rebellion of the slave-holders under Jeff. Davis and other traitors, there are no Republicans left now, except a few persons who desire places in the Custom House.

Question—What is a Democratic State Committee, mamma?

Answer—The Democratic State Committee, my

large.
Question—What is a Breckinridge Democrat?
Answer—A Breckinridge Democrat is a person who desires to see this Union overthrown, and the rebellion of Jeff. Davis successful.

Answer-Coercion is resisting a robber who tries

Question—What is State sovereignty?
Answer—State sovereignty, my dear, is a fine phrase under which bad men choose the laws which they will obey, and the laws which they will break. It is anarchy raised into a system.
Q.—What is neutrality, mamma?
A.—Neutrality, my dear, is meanly shirking your your duty as a citizen, and helping the enemy in a cowardly, underhand way. A man who stands and sees a poor fellow beaten to death by a rowdy is a neutral, and the model of those who are neutral in the present war.

the present war.

Q.—What is the cause of the present war?

A.—This war, my dear, is the last dying struggle of slavery as a political power. If you have read history aright, you must have learned that all great and powerful systems or bodies die hard. The Roman Catholic hierarchy, the divine right monarchies, the feudal oligarchies, all struggled very hard before they gas, way to company sense and the rights

the deadly Upas, whose poisonous fruits have already blasted our prosperity, and filled our land with lamentation and mourning and wee. Slavery has no right under heaven, save the right of the strong-est; but at this moment it is used with prodigious enest; but at this moment it is used with prodigious energy to strengthen the strongholds of rebellion, and to cripple the authority of our constituted Government. The war power should be summoned into active exercise; and Congress, nerving itself with the firmness of right and patriotism, without a moment's delay, should decree by a solemn edict that Slavery is abolished on this North American Continent, from this time heaceforth and forever.

The neenle all seem prepared for such an exert

The people all seem prepared for such an event. Nine out of ten will tell you "it must come to that at last." Now is the time for the glorious consummation. If some provision must be made for the true men in the loyal States, let it be done; but "when the hour of emancipation shall have struck," the Secessionists of 1860 will not probably speak of their right to indemnity; they have just given acquittance of it in cannon balls.

But let no lion obstruct the way; let no cowardice or squeamishness about one man's right to another man's blood and muscle unnerve the hand of the pa-

High above and beyond these surface reasons for such a course of policy, which commend themselves to every man's conscience, others rise of surpassing

to every man's conscience, others rise of surpassing national importance.

First: The fact stands out in bold relief, undeniable, that whether the United States constitute one, two, or half a dozen governments, no solid peace can ever revisit us, or shed its benignant beams on our unhappy land, while slavery endures with them, and it is a simple but tremendously significant question whether we shall protect and foster this spawn of the cocatrice to dishonor our country, paralyze every noble and generous sentiment, and dye the green fields and crystal waters of our beloved land with frater-united the force of the cocatric to definity and the country of the co

ing scourge at once and forever.

And, Second: In this war, waged only in the interests of slavery with savage barbarity, no weapon, no armies, no navies, no blockades, no victories, no compromises, no hollow conventions, can be a hundredth navt so effective in sequence and well.

compromises, no hollow conventions, can be a nun-dredth part so effective in securing an early, solid, and lasting peace, and a united country, as the eman-cipation of the slaves.

Third: Let'a decree for that emancipation go forth, and no other country on earth can recognize the independence of the South with slavery, without fastening upon itself the execrations of all the civilized world. civilized world.

Fourth: Such an edict would effectually obliterate that blood-red stain upon humanity and civiliza-

tion—the slave trade.

And, Fifth: It will redound to our everlasting glory, and to the enduring welfare of our whole country, both North and South.—New York Tribune.

SEQUESTRATION AT THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Examiner of Monday gives an abstract of a very important bill passed by the Southern Congress, shortly before its adjournment, for the sequestration of all Northern property found in the South. The following is the principal legislative

" Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States:—That all and every the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within these Confederate States, and every credits within these Confederate States, and every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, except such debts due to an alien enemy as may have been paid into the Treasury of any one of the Confederate States prior to the passage of this law, be and the same are hereby sequestrated by the Confederate States of America, and shall be held for the full indemnity of any true and loyal citizen, a resident of these Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States in the prosecution of the present war between said Confederate States and the United States of America, and for which he may suffer any loss or ininfiel as it has been by the Time spaper, cannot in the least change the original four beautiful that the least change the original four the Sauthern States who indeed the same and the right by Lerd John Russell, under the poor plea of one they zero was to common sense and the right by Lerd John Russell, under the poor plea of new they zero was to common sense and the right who infest the Atlantic and the Gulf of Moxico, with their plants to their right to him hundreds of blood-thirsty principal who infest the Atlantic and the Gulf of Moxico, with the properties of the confiderate States of Manerica, and the Gulf of Moxico, with the properties of the confiderate States of the poople. Just so shaver, as an element of potential who infest the Atlantic and the Gulf of Moxico, with their right to him hundreds of blood-thirsty principal who infest the Atlantic and the Gulf of Moxico, with the right to him in the state of the confiderate States of the poople. Just so shaver, as an element of power of the confiderate States of the power of the find industrial to the find ind

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ISRAEL SMITTEN AT AL.

BY LIEUT. GENERAL T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

That all which is written is written for our in one department of history as

in another.

Among those records which tell of the first move Among those records which tell of the first move-ments among mankind towards purer manners and more rational belief, are things profitable for doc-trine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness and in military tactics. The boldest of partisans may take a lesson from the generalship of Gideon, and the craftiest of dabblers with the accursed thing a warning from the discomfiture

Here were men, who, in spite of light and knowlre, chose to fight without a cause, or with repudiathrough events wonderful and great. Of course, there were varieties among the sinners. Some only thought it was not worth while to go to war for exthought it was a street of the control of the compromise of some kind might return them to the flesh-pots where their souls would be. And some, perhaps, had the downright love of strange women in their hearts, and grieved to lose the pleasan among the daughters of th foraging there would be

And so, to it they went, and came besten away And so, to it they went, and came bear away.

Waiving, for the present, the question of what might
be the miraculous part, they were men committing
the earthly folly of going the half-witted way to
work. It is not on record whether they had newspapers that set them on; but it certainly was not
Joshua, except as he weakly gave way to the men Joshua, except as he weakly gave way to the men who pretended to have "viewed Ai." It is an ex-cellent piece of advice, whether in Montecuculi or in Marshal Saxe, that a commander-in-chief should

ee things with his own eyes.

But there have been later lessons and wider But there have been later lessons and wider. When Napoleon went to Moscow, he might have carried all before him, even after difficulties began to press upon him, if he could have found in his heart to declare the reëstablishment of Poland, and the abolition of serfdom in Russia; in other words, if he would have made himself a cause. But he preferred the destruction of his army and the tramp-ling of France under the hoofs of her enemies. And for why? He would have been called "humanitarian and abolitionist"—and who can stand being called "humanitarian and abolitionist"? He nght deeply on the mortifications and sufferings which might have been brought on aristocratic seri owners; and the sufferings of French grenadiers, buried by myriads in the snow, were as

A second time the man was doomed to make the mistake. If, on his return from Elba, he had indited five lines in recognition of liberal principles of government, which would have sent 40,000 Naof government, which would have sent 40,000 National Guards on a holiday excursion to the Vendée, and liberated 30,000 regulars there shut up, he might have won at Waterloo; but he would not, of government, which and so went to St. Helena. All games are lost by higgling on the terms. Bellona is the last of the god-desses to be flirted with; the chances are too dreadful to allow of throwing up the sure card to try our

fortune upon the worse.

Or, suppose the English, at the time of their Revolution, had refused to acknowledge the assistance of a Dutch fleet and army; or the Americans abnegated Lafayette, and the fleet that brought him.

We had rather win the battle without, might some wiseacres say;—but could you be sure to win the battle? Or if the French, when threatened with all manner of Brunswick vengeances, had thought it beneath them to take advantage of the feeling in favor of themselves and principles, which existed among their enemies' population;—or the English, in antipathy of races to the Gael, had refused the aid of the anti-Stuart clans, who, under the com-mand, if I make no mistake, of the grandfather of the present Sir John M'Neil, threw down a gardenin their front, and fell in on the enemy's flank at Culloden, with great effect upon the fortunes of the day; if any of these had happened, there would have been no miracle, but only the natural result of men trying how not to do it.

See, in the present case, the lesson which has

neathed to posterity. It was the doing the soldiers nor the statesmen; it was the battle of kites and crows, which is directed by It would have been ignorance and self-conceit. posillanimous caution to have alarmed the enemy better to fight him with one arm tied up; and the result was suitable. It is improper to fight an enemy with both arms, when you have the option of fighting with one. It takes away the merit of suc cess, and is directly contrary to the maxims of that patriarch of the military art, who let his enemies' two armies unite, that he might beat them both at once. War should be a tournament; a game for the amusement of spectators, and not a struggle for ob jects to which men's souls and bodies are attached Though there are four millions in your enemy's rear who are holding him in fear, do not commit the baseness of taking advantage of it. What good would you have had of your victory, if it had been gained on such grounds? True, that

ss'd the towers of Gath' but what good would the towers of Gath have been to you if so possessed? Better give up your own children to the slaughter; and comfort yourselves that you have buried your friends and your good

but you have saved slavery. I, now, for what is to come of it? It is in the course of nature that such a misfortune should be only a whet in the way of appetite to try again But do not try again till you have got a cause. And when you try, remember the ancient maxim, that flights begin in the rear. The Romans, s their day, ever put their veterans in third lin Do not go probing for "masked batteries" to run your heads against, but make a movement towards the four millions of allies you have behind. Utter the one word which would make the walls "fall down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him." Or, if the people will not shout when the priests blow, then give the world a grand specimen of self-denial, and submit with a grace to the martyrdoms a victorious Slave Power

ay in its tenderness impose! Eliot Vale, Blackheath, England.

THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY.

BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

Seldom in the history of the world has there been a record of more unmitigated barbarism than the Southerners have displayed during the progress of this rebellion. Every mail comes laden with stories of outrages, which are almost without a parallel in m. Merely for the expression of an opinion that slavery is impolitic, or that the Constitu of the United States deserves respect, women are insulted, imprisoned, scourged. Men have their insulted, imprisoned, scourged. Men have their heads shaven, are smeared with tar, mutilated at the whipping post, and hung. It is said that there are more than two hundred well authenticated cases of these savage executions at the South, within the last spirit of slavery which has thus con-

year. It is the spirit of the verted men to demons.

There are, doubtless, some exaggerated or unfounded rumors. The following facts are reliable. A gentleman recently escaped from Georgia to New He was a merchant at the South. The only way he could save himself from all the horrors of lynch violence was to assu he was one of the most fierce of the Secession on he detested, and against a government he He was drafted into the army to fight in support of a feigning important business in New leaving every dollar of his property at the slightest protection, he so far o suspicion as to escape - but utterly ruined - beg

Two Northern gentlemen were conversing at the South. A Southerner came up and said to one, "You are a damned Yankee, and the Yankees are damned Abolitionists," and with his revolver shot him tionists," and with his revolver shot his through the heart. No more attention was paid to the outrage than if he had shot a mad dog. A Northern lady was at a breakfast table in New

Orleans. "What is the news?" some one inquired.
"None," was the reply, "except that a party of
men last night took another fort, driving out the United States soldiers." "Is it not treason," in-quired the Northern lady, very innocently, "to at-tack a fort of the United States?" Louisiana had not then seceded. A man of large wealth, and ninent in the community, broke out upon her in coarsest language which could be framed of pro fane and vulgar vituperation, threatening to hold her husband answerable for her sentiments. The lady, terrified in view of the insults and death she had

probably brought upon her husband, said, "Will you accept the apology of a lady, when I assure you that I intended no offence?" "Yes," was the reply of the wretch, "I will accept the apology of a lady; but you are no lady; and when I meet your husband, I will wring his nose for him." Such is slaveholding chivalry. Not one at the table inter-

slaveholding chivalry. Not one at the table inter-posed to protect the lady.

An old man from the West was seized in Savannah, for the crime of loving the Union. One half of his head was shaved, and then his whole head and face were daubed with tar and covered with cot ton. In this plight, he was put into the cars, to be sent out of the Southern Confederacy. When he sent out of the Southern Confederacy. When he reached Atlanta, Georgia, a telegram to the chivalry there had announced his arrival. The dispatch was concluded with the words, "If you catch him, give him hell." The wretches were on hand. They tore him from the cars as he was piteously begging for his life, and imploring that he might be permitted to return home to his family. Amidst fiendish yells, hr was borne off to torture, and, doubtless, to death, for the poor old man has not been heard from since. for the poor old man has not been heard from since. in of Cincinnati, escaping himself, in dise, from this reign of terror, witnessed this scene.

In Augusta, Georgia, some gentlemen were sitting together discussing public affairs. One, who was from the North, said, in reply to contemptuous allusions to the cowardice of the North, "Gentlemen, we must not underrate the strength of the enemy." It was a treasonable remark. The mob were set His explanations were of no avail. He his head was shaved; his head and face were daubed with tar; he was whipped, on the bare back, till the blood dripped to his feet, and was then allowed twelve hours to leave the city, if he would

escape hanging.

We might fill pages with such narratives, well authenticated. The Southern Confederacy has sunk thenticated. The Southern Confederacy has sunk into a barbarism which is a disgrace to Christendom. Every American must be overwhelmed with shame to think that such deeds can be perpetrated in the United States, in this, the nineteenth century. But it is the natural result of the barbarism which slavery engenders. Men who pursue their brothers with bloodhounds, who sell maidens at auction, who flog naked women and girls, as regardless of their peranaked women and girls, as regardless of their persons as if they were dogs, who practise all the inhumanities of manacles, whippings, and burning at the stake, which are necessary to keep in subjection a brutalized and crushed race, must become barbarian. They and their children, of necessity, lapse in the person of the p rian. They and their children, of necessity, tapse into a semi-civilized state. The fact is undeniable that the slaveholding States, taken as a whole, are but a half civilized community. "The South is a decaying race. Within its own bosom lie the seeds decaying race. Within its own bosom lie the seeds of certain ruin." Accustomed to tyrannize over the helpless, becoming brutal by cruelty, with consciences seared by the constant violation of every principle of right and ever inflamed with vile whiskey, a Southern mob display attributes of incarnate fiends, such as can scarcely be found in heathendom.—Congrega-

THE VIEWS OF CALEB CUSHING.

In a public address delivered at Salisbury, Mass., last week, Hon. Caleb Cushing expressed himself as follows in reference to the war:—

There is no man or woman who does not deplore civil war, but whatever may have been our antecedents, there is no uncertainty as to the duty of every citizen of the United States. We are in formal war, war declared by the insurgents—war declared and accepted by the loyal Government of the United States. In the eye of the law, the duty which evolves upon the citizen is clear and unmistakable. It is to accept the constitutional fact of the war. well as any other man, and from the seern States, I have abstained from sympathy, countenance and intercourse with them. In time of war, each subject owes to the Government to the overthrow of all the barriers for the protection (who has the right to demand it of him) his body, his wealth and his thoughts; his body to defend the govmoral allegiance to suspent the government, his the several States named in his category. That subject has long since been exhausted in our columns, as every where else, and we are not disposed to reopen in the columns. Would to God that all would ernment, his means to sustain the government, feel it their duty to support the administration in this hour of trial! I opposed the President in the last election, and others of us did the same, honestly, openly, but from the part of us who would be supopenly, but from the part of us who would be supposed his political enemies come no such vituperation
against the administration as I have seen in some of
does of inefficiency and other grave faults, to the
days of the administration of Mr. Pierce. Now,
much as I resisted the present administration as it
was coming into power, I here declare, that whatsoever has been said of me or thought of me to the
contrary, I have from the 4th of March, 1861, sunk contrary, I have from the 4th of March, 1861, sunk the victims of the slave plantations, and white slaves

not the thing. Party now is but the dust in the hal-Union and victory. When peace shall again us, then, and not till then, will I criticise. 250,000 of my fellow citizens are in arms for the deust have victory to ensure respect from the South, to dictate proper terms of peace, and to stand up in the face of the world, friendly or opposed, to have their profound regard. I have been of the Richmond Examiner, they "hate every thing called disunionist, secessionist and traitor, but I bewith the prefix free to it; especially free schools lieve I can truly say that no man in Mas has lost more and sacrificed more than I have in They have aimed at the universal and permanent has lost more and sacrificed more than I have in friends, certainly in political power. I speak of my party, and for the moment the loss of country. Are any so absurd, so malicious, as to suppose that I would have made these sacrifices for nothing? I forgive them. I have for thirty years, from the time when I perceived the clouds of the coming storm, gathering in the North, and above all in the South, and above all in the South, and will any in every form and to any extent. Consequently, the state of the control of the North to their slave-driving submitted the universal and permanent subjugation of the North to their slave-driving submitted the quickening power of the Anti-Slavery movement, is at last more than a match for all their cunning, knavery, mobocratic violence, bullying, perfidy, and villany in every form and to any extent. Consequently, the state of the control of the North to their slave-driving submitted to the state of the North to their slave-driving submitted to the same of the North to their slave-driving submitted to the state of the North to their slave-driving submitted to the same of the North to their slave-driving submitted to the specific state of the North to their slave-driving submitted to the North to their slave-dr ne all that I could in more than one party, to avoid

I will not undertake to foretell coming events, for

Much fault has been found with our officers and soldiers in regard to the battle before Manassas—that it ought not to have been fought. But that battle was a necessity. If it had not been fought that week, Washington would now be in the power of the enemy. If it had been delayed, the 75,000 three months volunteers would have been withdrawn. In that battle, New England showed herself true. The 2nd R. I. regiment, the 2nd New Hampshire and two R. I. regiment, the 2nd New Hampshire and two Massachusetts regiments were in the thickest of that hot fight. We have proved that we, of New England, had the true metal. And it is the duty of New England, had the true metal. And it is the duty of New England and acted upon by the Southern rebels, is England still to show that we have not only brains exceedingly disingenuous. Between these rebels and to think, and mechanical ability to manufacture for the country, but that we have brave hands and stout ment or resemblance, either in the abstract or in the hearts to battle for our native land, and stand up concrete; and to make the uprising of the latte for our rights as did our fathers of the revolution.

And let us now in this great temple of nature—by the music of this sounding Ocean, swear to be faithful to the Government of the United States, and to restore the Constitution of our country

GENERAL FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

earnestly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, that does not approve of the proclamation of Gen. Fremont. The Baltimore Patriot, located war that to rob the poor and the needy—to keep back the hire of the laborer—to destroy all motive for industry and economy—to substitute violence and fraud for

"Those among our contemporaries who, friendly of the cause of the Union, yet question the course of Major General Fremont, ought to reflect upon the consequences, now upon us all, of indecisive, or, if they please to call them, moderate and conciliatory measures. The situation of affairs in Missouri calls aloud for the most vigorous procedure. And it is most fortunate for the Union cause that its destiny there is confided to bold and energetic hands. Here is confided to bold and energetic hands. These are no times for half measures. A daring operator is not necessarily less skilful or less cautious. The hour demands resolution and promptitude, as whites. Even "J. W." says—" We all admit the evil wiles. Even "J. W." says—" We all admit the evil to soothe, to conciliate and compromise with traitors bearing arms in their hands; and we know what we have suffered therefrom. They must be put down to the suffered therefrom. They must be put down. have suffered therefrom. They must be put down.
We rejoice at and heartily approve of Gen. Fremont's action. A course, similar in its decisive cop-

Immense indignation is felt and expressed at the cus" contrary to it, then it is no "offset," but only

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1861.

MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE TO CONGRESS.

PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of , respectfully submit -

That as the present formidable rebellion against th General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South: as the leading conspirators are slaveholde who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of thi ble revolt is permitted to exist; your honor ably body is urgently implored to lose no time in enacting, under the war power, the total abolition slavery throughout the country — liberating uncondi-tionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to th government a fair pecuniary award, as a conciliator neasure, and to facilitate an amicable adjustment difficulties; and thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indissolubly to unite all ections and all interests of the country upon the en-

A FINAL REPLY TO "J. W."

We give another rejoinder from "J. W." in our present number. Who our correspondent is, we are still ignorant; nor are we curious to know. The discussion is one that concerns principles, not persons. As, in his first letter, he speaks of his return from abroad, after forty-five years' absence from his native much our senior in years. A long life, however, seems to have been spent to little purpose, so far as relates to the development of his moral faculties, judging from the manner in which he treats the case of the millions who are held in unrighteous and degrading bondage in our land, and from his views of the present controversy between the Southern conspirators and the Government. We do not perceive the utility of protracting this

discussion "J. W." can see no difference, in principle or in right, between the ground assumed by revolutionary fathers, in their Declaration of Indeendence, and that occupied by the Southern secessionists! The reason is, obviously, that he is himself a secessionist in disguise, and doing what in him lies to overthrow or to dismember the Government. He assumes that Jefferson Davis and his treasonable crew are only the echoes of Washington, Jefferson, and their patriotic associates! He denies that the course pursued by the latter has received the sanction of any ountry, much less that of the whole civilized world! England"! He reveals his propensity for unobstructed and successful slave-hunting in all the free States of personal freedom, in his branding as treasonable his the several States named in his category. That subit here. We simply deny the charge that those laws "nullify laws warranted by the Constitution," and assert both their rightfulness and necessity under that instrument. They deny to no slaveholder his fugitive

all opposition. And let me tell you on this 17th day of September, that but one thing remains to the United States, and that is to conquer victory.

In such a time as this, to talk of political parties is special danger of being made desolate by unprincipled wave in comparison with kidnappers, and the laws for their protection can When peace shall again revisit be too strongly made. The pretence, that the rebel-Liberty Laws aforesaid, is one that the rebels the selves laugh to scorn. For thirty years they have achusetts the source of all the damnable isms at the North. scious that they have irretrievably lost their despotic I will not undertake to foretell coming events, for I have had many accusations in this respect, but I administration not of their own choosing, they have will say one word on the military position. This made war upon the government for its overthrow, and war must be pursued for twenty years, if need be, to Much fault has been found with our officers and soldier in regard to the bettle before Management.

> against British despotism a cover or a precedent for the atrocious behavior of the former, is an insult to

reason and sound morality.
"J. W." says that his "rules of political econo are scarcely answered by the Liberator." We believe that "righteousness exalteth a nation"; he takes the opposite ground. We believe that God is a better There is scarcely a paper which is honestly and paymaster than the devil; he does not. We believe where the full effects of a policy so vigorous can be justice and good faith—is not productive of prosperity in any direction; he differs from us in this opinion. and thereby indicates his line of action, provided he

claims, "Aha! then the North does, after all, derive has a large interest in cotton, which will be greatly enhanced by free labor, whether performed by blacks or

mont's action. A course, similar in its decisive coping with treason, open or covert, but modified by the peculiar circumstances of each locality, might be adopted elsewhere with the greatest advantage."

If there be anything in "the 25th chapter of Leviti-If there be anything in "the 25th chapter of West, at the letter of President Lincoln to General cool assumption on the part of our correspondent that Fremont, respecting his recent proclamation. The people are strongly with the "Pathfinder."

THE PRESIDENT'S FAST.

On the very day on which this paper is printed, comes a new proof of the hollowness of the popular religion, and the unfaithfulness of its clergy. By way of striving to obtain the favor of God for an eminently guilty nation, its chief magistrate calls upon its people same, especially as the Liberator seemed to be overto pass a day in ceremonial observances, (one part of run with communications. And, indeed, it is a matt which is going without their dinners,) while at the same time he is actively opposing the reformation of such times. But, in the Liberator of Sept. 13, there is that people, and counteracting the movements made an article, entitled "The War for the Union of Libergreat sin. Even supposing the simultaneous observ- trine that J. W. has advocated, that he is tempted to ance, by this whole nation, of private fasting and pubc prayer, separate from the performance of actual duties and the forsaking of actual sins, to be a good nists and Great Britain: "Were the former extremists, thing in itself, would a hundred such Fast-days com- and so unable to come to a fair decision respecting pensate for the harm the President has done in limit- their alleged grievances? or did they not make a just

feasts my soul hateth! When ye spread forth your moved, in consequence, to promote separation. hands. I will hide mine eves from you! When ye make many prayers, I will not hear! Your hands are full of blood! away the evil of your doings! Cease to do evil! Learn to do well! Seek judgment, relieve the op-Here are three great truths taught by a Jewish Pe

prophet, to the understanding of which our nation, M calling itself Christian, has not yet attained. 1st, Ritual observances do not please God. 2d, The way M to get rid of sin is to leave off doing the sin. 3d, The repentant sinner should set himself at once to undoing the wrong that he has done. Elsewhere, the same M great teacher of true religion applies the same truth to C the popular practice of fasting; again declaring, in the name of God, first what is not, and next what is, the right way to serve and please Him :-

"Is it such a fast that I have chosen? a day for a an to afflict his soul? Is it to bow down his head as bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under m? Wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day Is not this the fast that I have chosen? To loose

the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

In spite of these just and true precepts of a Jew, and in spite of the similar truth embodied in the later teachings of Jesus, our chief magistrate deliberately disregards both points of this instruction. He refuses having done so, it became its duty to await the result, to break the yoke, and let the oppressed go free; he and see if the Government followed the example of the stops this process when commenced by one of his States named, or still gave protection under the Consubordinates; and he volunteers the appointment of stitution to Southern rights. That is the reason why

a day for "humiliation, prayer and fasting"! We are at once an unjust and oppressive nation, and a nies it, is another matter, before commented upon. proud, conceited, bragging nation. We ought to be, Nor, although the Liberator has kept aloof from poliand to show ourselves, humiliated. But is this to be a tics a quarter of a century, (as has J. W.) does it renmere form, a show before the eyes of men, a bowing der it free from prejudice, for it naturally "sees cured, by setting ourselves to undo the vicious work rights; every thing takes the same color in the mind which we have been doing for the last hundred years? of one idea. "No language of impeachment or con-By purifying that Constitution which we have been demnation is too severe to apply to the rebels. Theirs Democracy into a system adapted to secu. the rights of each man, woman and child? By humbly admit- the Liberator! How would it sound in the mouth of ting that we began wrong, and that we must turn a judge, who in law was trying a criminal? Would it about and amend? There will be no want of humiliation, considering what our past language and action have been, if we now, President and people, army of Independence, to show that J. W. was wrong as to and navy, parson and parish, Congress and constitu- the naked principle of "all just government being by ency, set ourselves heartily to effect the entire eradi-When lion is mainly owing to the passage of the Personal cation of slavery! This will be genuine humiliation;

" very salt, and bitter, and good m of prayer in a dozen meeting-houses!

to the old score. When a mere form is thus deliberately offered to God as a substitute for the substance, as a means of evading the duty manifestly due, must dom in her case, why not in ours? He not necessarily say - may we not rightfully say -"It is iniquity, even the solemn meeting " !- c. K. W.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN PHARAOH AND MOSES.

and all that in them is, hath seen the afflictions of His people whom thou keepest in bondage, and hath sent me to command thee to let them go, that they may

Pharaoh. Who art thou, that presumest to interfere with matters of government? Know you not that I make laws, and it is for the people to obey them? Moses. Yea, verily; but God, in whose hand thy

life is, saith unto thee, Let my people go! Moses. It matters not how or when they came. The Lord God saith, Let them go!

stood that these men were slaves. If it was so great lutely enrich. a crime, why did not thy God see to it before ? I will not let them go. Moses. Surely, thou knowest it is wrong to keep are not discussing religious aspects. We all admit men in chains when they are guilty of no crime.

Pharaoh. When I took the crown, it was under-

Pharaoh. Why do you trouble me about this mat- P. S. The Liberator says, "No prosperity by the

I tell you I will not let them go.

hardness of the king's heart. What am I to do?

REJOINDER FROM "J. W."

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1861. The Liberator, in its issue of Aug. 23d, makes some nments on an article of J. W. in the same paper; but it was not deemed necessary to reply ications. And, indeed, it is a matter among them towards the abolition of their ty with Slavery," that so nearly approaches the do notice both articles in a brief way. The first question the Liberator asks is as to the Colo-

The half-civilized Jews had many fastings incor-Britain included, has since recognized?" &c. No. porated with their system of bloody sacrifice, ritual indeed! they believed they had a just issue, but no purification and vicarious atonement, for these things other country sustained the opinion. Nor has Great grow on the same tree, and properly belong together. Britain ever admitted it. She regrets only that she People who expected to get rid of a sin by killing a did not make a compromise, or let the Colonists desheep, might easily be made to believe that they could part peaceably, (as I fear we shall one day do with expedite the process by going hungry through the our seceders,) as a matter of good policy. France took day; and the priest, who had the sheep for his own part with us to damage England, not in approval of dinner, was ready enough to favor this theory, and our principles, and never ceased to regret that she did insist upon its observance as a religious duty. But so. Moreover, if what the Liberator says were fact, some, even among these Jews, had light enough im- it only damages its argument, because if England adparted to them from on high to see the truth which mitted the wrong of coercion, of men who declared hould come in place of these superstitions, and to "that all government was by consent of the governteach a better system. Isaiah, speaking in the name ed," it is an example to us to avoid the same thing. of Jehovah, plainly exposes the false doctrines that The comparison, then, becomes a question of merit had previously been taught in that name, and shows With the Colonies, "taxation without representation" that sin is to be combated by a faithful doing of the was the sore point (and it had been wise in Great antagonistic righteousness. He says, in direct oppo- Britain to have granted it); but they had really no sition to the popular belief, and to the priestly representations of God's character and requisitions—"I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of ual grievance instituted for the first time. Nor was it he-goats! Who hath required this at your hand? the actual cause of the Revolution; but a leading one Bring no more vain oblations! Incense is an abomi- was, the apprehension of an Established Church as in nation to me! Your new moons and your appointed England, and every Puritan minister in the North Now, then, on the other hand, what grievances had

(or supposed they had) the South ? Was the Consti-Wash you, make you clean! Put tution violated by the Government? No, never; the Government always kept within it. By whom, then? who firstly violated it? Let us look at the Personal

incity mas be	BOOK !	4			
ennsylvania,	3	months	imprisonment,	\$1000	fine
ichigan,	10	years		1000	44
diana,	14	144	eş	5000	66
assachusetts,	5	- 44	ш	5000	44
lisconsin,	2	66	"	1000	68
owa,	5	22	**	1000	45
laine,	5	48	41	1000	46
onnecticut.	- 5	**	- 44	5000	44
ermont,	15	44	44	15,000	66
Now is it t	reas	on, or r	ot, to pass lav	s nulli	fyin

laws warranted by the Constitution, however bad or unjust they may be morally? and was it no cause of complaint to the South, even though the Government had kept faith with it, that nine States had violated its rights and broken the Constitution? Was it wrong in fearing, that when such States controlled the Gov ernment, the latter would also violate the Constitution 9 Had it greater or less cause, then, than the Colonies, on such control occurring, to seek a separation from such Northern States? The South, however, did participate in a legal elec-

tion and organization of the new government; and, J. W. has disapproved of secession; but its general "Humiliation." No doubt this people needs it. right under a Constitution that neither grants nor debe better secured, and very efficiently se- thing must be wrong-sectional, social, political sting of as already perfect? By altering our sham is perjured villany, colossal criminality, unmatched diabolism." This is the freedom from partizanship of be impartiality? The Liberator next proceeds to quote the Declaration

consent of the governed," and to prove it, to show that there was a list of injuries suffered from Great "Prayer." Prayer is the soul's sincere desire! If of self-government as laid down; that is direct and we wish to make open confession of our sin, this de- universal. The injuries recited are only to justify the sire can in no way be so plainly shown as by setting Colonies (as they think) in acting upon this establishourselves immediately to the work of undoing that ed principle. The right, as before observed, was never sin. We know what Fremont's "sincere desire" is, allowed by any but themselves; nor were the injuries. by the manner in which he administers his office. Great Britain has regretted not heeding and amending We know, also, by the manner in which President the alleged complaints, right or wrong, as a matter of Lincoln administers his office, that his sincere desire humanity and wise policy, not as right. "To prove is not that liberty should be proclaimed throughout this, (tyranny, &c.) let facts be submitted to a candid his land, unto all the inhabitants thereof! And while world," quotes the Liberator, as the conclusion of the his action continues as at present, this disposition of Declaration : which is just the position taken by the South. the heart will continue apparent, though he should But what is the "candid world"? Certainly, not dispense with a dozen dinners, and go through the the excited North, any more than the raging South. If it is the world outside of these, that world Let us understand this, which seems not difficult to materially in its opinion of secessionary right. But it understand. When the thing is done, the form of the varies far less in its opinion of the expediency and huthing of course goes with it. If we really turn away manity of a peaceable separation, if reunion be imposfrom our sins by righteousness, we shall secure the sible. Nay, those people abroad, hating slavery most, form and the substance also. While we keep our sin, see in its separation and isolation a far better chance hold it fast, plead Constitutional warrant for it, and of emancipation, than in its restoration to the Union. oppose those who begin the work of reformation, comliance with the form of Humiliation, Prayer, and curity, and a continuation of the enormous profits Fasting, is nothing but a form! It is a new sin added the North has made out of it. Great Britain says, "Let them go, as we ought to have done with our Colonies, and waive the question of right." If wis

J. W.'s rules of political economy are scarcely answered by the Liberator. He cannot be "laboring under a delusion" as to facts against opinions. "Does he think that slave-owning and slave-driving can produce wealth, or even make both ends meet? that the South were not driving to bankruptey? which is not The following, published some years ago, was never altered by the fact of the North deriving increasing more appropriate than at the present time. It is respectfully submitted to the attention of Pres. Lincoln. Moses. The Lord God, who made heaven and earth, out of slave labor! The Liberator admits it. That was what J. W. contended for. And if this be so, has not the North a large interest in slave labor? but, says the Liberator, "every branch of Northern industry would be greatly benefitted by the abolition of slavery." How, master Liberator? This is only an assertion; and if it were so, it is no proof that it is not greatly benefitted now. One thousand ships are required to export cotton alone. It is not a tendency of the South to bankruptcy J. W. touched upon; he Pharaoh. I did not bring these people hither. I found them here when I took the throne. Liberator proves it. But it goes too far-quadrupled productions and labor in forty years do not show a tendency to bankruptcy, though they may not abso-

As to the 58th chapter of Isaiah, the Liberator may offset it with Leviticus, chap. 25, ver. 45, 46; but we the evil of slavery as we have it. A feasible plan of Change thy laws, Pharaoh, and save thyself and the abatement or emancipation is what is needed. Where forces, have we not over-estimated their Union populais the wisdom that can form it? J. W.

ter, thou disturber of the national peace? We are all fiat of Almighty God can be the natural product of slaveholding Union men understand, as well as we, in favor of liberty, of course; but this subject must one to be meddled with. It excites some of my people. Wall Street and State Street continued prosperity mon sense is similar to ours, and comprehends the founded upon a basis as culpable in the eye of God Exit, in great haste. as "the sum of all villanies"? Are not the wicked if they are sincerely for the Union as a paramount and Moses (alone). Oh, Lord my God! Thou seest the of every sort allowed to prosper? Nay, is prosperity more usually the result of vice than virtue? Prosperi A Voice from Above. Go again unto Pharaoh, and say unto him, The Lord God commandeth three to let these people go.

It is danger, and the enemy of their true theology; that is, as rethese people go.

The Lord God commandeth three to let these people go.

The Lord God commandeth three to let these people go.

DEATH OF BARCLAY COPPIC

WASHINGTON, (D. C.,) Sept. 17, 1861 EDITOR LIBERATOR-The telegraph, to-night, brings ne sad, sad news, in the record it makes of the asassination of an endeared and much-loved friend also bears its weight of sadness for all friends of in partial freedom, in the common bereavement it brings us in the death of the young, modest, brave and chir alric hero whose passage into the spirit land is recorded by the following paragraph :-

"ST. Louis, Sept. 16, 1861 THE LITTLE PLATTE BRIDGE DISASTER. Among the killed by the Little Platte Bridge disaster was Barclay Coppic, of John Brown raid notoricty, together with five or six men with him, en reace to join Montgomery's Kansas regiment." ontgomery's Kansas regiment.

I ask permission to briefly recount some incidents in this young martyr's life, that I may thereby aid in keeping a pure spirit of unselfish sacrifice fresh and fragrant in the minds of men.

BARCLAY COPPIC was not more than 22 years of age when he fell a victim to the malignity of that sys. tem, to overthrow which he had pledged his life-bia all. It is now nearly two years since the nation was roused by a deed which woke the century from its guilty slumbers, and, by its simple grandeur, its height of moral heroism, and unsurpassed courage in the ho liest of causes-that of the enfranchisement of the lowly-restored our fast waning faith in the larger nanhood whereof the times seemed defic Among the twenty young men who followed John Brown, and formed the "forlorn hope of freedom" then, were two brothers, born in Salem, Ohio, de cendants of a God-fearing, man-honoring Quaker stock, from whom the spirit of George Fox had no fled. One was but twenty-four years of age, and the other was four years his junior. Their nar Edwin and Barclay Coppic. The fate of the first will not soon be forgotten. All through those terrible oursin the engine house at Harper's Ferry, he born himself with undaunted courage; and through weeks of endurance that followed, till he stood hand n-hand with his friend, John E. Cook, on a Virginia scaffold, his manly tenderness and simple faith won even the hearts of the pirates who hung his body. It lies buried at Salem, Ohio: his soul watches the glorious vindication of the acts of that band which events rrite so swiftly in History's pages.

The younger brother, Barclay, was one of the party left by Capt. Brown to guard the Kennedy Farm; and with Owen Brown, Cook, Merriam and Tidd, made his escape into Pennsylvania. The history of the terrible mountain travel, in the depth of winter amid a population more fierce and inhospitable than the elements and surroundings, has yet to be written When it shall be, even in the modest words of the survivors, history will point to it in admiration. Capt. Cook was taken soon after entering Pennsylvania; Mr. Merriam took the cars at or near Chambersburg, and reached Boston, and subsequently Canada, in safety. Owen Brown, C. P. Tidd, (now, I am told, serving in Kansas under Gen. Lane,) and Barclay Coppic continued their flight across Pennsylvania. They avoided all persons until they found themselves in the western part of the State, where friends sided them to get to Canada. Barclay, the youngest of the party, feeble in health and burdened in soul, bore his share of the fatigues and dangers of those weeks in the same quiet spirit of endurance which marked the conduct of the whole enterprize. Those who have ever seen our brother will not soon forget his pale face of suffering and resolve, nor the sadly tender eyes wherewith it was lit, in whose depths seemed orever to dwell the shadows of that blow for liberty, and mingled gloom of mountain escape and Virginia scaffold, where a brother died the death of the good. There are those in Boston, especially of the Fra ernity, who will remember the guest of the picnic of 1860. Nor idly was the time employed, since his escape from Harper's Ferry. Though in poor health, eing afflicted with the asthma, Barclay Coppie found ome in Springdale, Iowa, and visit Kansas, where he assisted in clearing the Southern border counties of that State of the gang of man-hunters who allowed no peace therein to the bewrayed fugitive. The gang was broken up-several having met a deserved death

When the war broke out, Barclay, like many of those who believed that by the sword slavery mus die, waited until he saw that, virtually, the battle was waged in behalf of those in bondage. When assured of that, he entered zealously into the strife, and assisted in raising a company in Ashtabula county Ohio, (the home of John Brown, Jr.,) of which he became first lieutenant. With this party, he joined Col. Montgomery in Kansas, some two months since. How he mot his death is now known seum and draff which the advancing waves of civilization fling out so profusely on our western borders have inaugurated an atrocious system of warfare which could only have been conceived by the lust sodden brains and demoniac hearts of such a popula tion as a slavery-ridden and ruffian democracy alone can breed. Yet the "county court lawyer," who presides in the White House, by his action declares, vi rually, that martial law shall not be proclaimed against them. When will men in high places stop seeking to conserve the interests of slavery, and seek, at least, to preserve those of the people who elected them !

But it was not my intention to write a political essay, but to lay this humble tribute on the tomb of one whose memory shall live, because of the manly life it olds. Well may we say of him, that his life, few though its years, was yet

"Built of tears and sacred flames, And virtues reaching to its aims; Built of furtherance and pursuing, Not of spent deeds, but of doing."

Truly do we "see the sunsets of the martyrs." For he mourning homestead in Iowa, now twice desolated, and for the noble matron, who thus has given her well-beloved to death, hearts reach out to clasp them around in holiest sympathy. God be with her in this affliction! Yet we know that she mourneth

not as those do who know not sacrifice. Farewell! brave heart, heroic in thought and deed; faithful friend, brother and son, you lived long enough to be immortal as one of Freedom's elect, and long enough to see its dawn lighting all the broad contine for whose redemption all you had was given. Surely, America is blessed in such souls. Thanks be to the Eternal, we know these deaths are not fruitless. The sunlight is abroad, and the glorious angel of enfranchisement stirs the dark pools. Oh! not in vain, but for the truth, the contest rolls its crimson tide. We give our dead-our glorious dead-that our country may be free indeed!

"Who dies in vain Who dies in vain
Upon his country's war-fields and within
The shadows of her altare? Feeble heart!
I tell thee that the voice of patrict blood,
Thus poured for faith and freedom, hath a tone
Which, from the night of ages, from the gulf
Of death shall burst, and make its high appeal
Sound unto earth and heaven!"

R. J. HINTON.

COMMON SENSE.

UNION MEN. How can the vast army of three hundred thousand men, from a population of not over twelve hundred thousand of the same age and sex, be any way coerced into an argument of a great Union sentiment at the South? Another success like that at Bull Run would bring out half as many more to their standard. As we have under-estimated their military lation? Besides, how many of the Union men are slaveholders to any amount? Then, again, the nonmon sense is similar to ours, and comprehends the same demonstrative arguments that we do. Of course permanent object, they go for removing the cause of its danger, and the enemy of their tranquillity and They cannot be against emancipation, if 17, 1861. night, brings of the asiends of iment it brings ve and chiv. land is re-

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16, 1861. in. Among lisaster was otoriety, to-rouse to join incidents in reby aid in

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Farm; and, Tidd, made tory of that winter, amid ole than the be written. words of the ation. Capt. ambersburg, Canada, in , I am told, and Barclay ennsylvania themselves riends aided ingest of the oul, bore his ose weeks in marked the

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DECLARATORY RESOLUTIONS Of the Hopedale Community, with reference to the existing civil war, reaffirming their original principles, positions and testimonies, unanimously adopted, Sept. 15th, 1861.

Whereas, a great and deplorable civil war has broken out between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States of America, and the people of the southern section are in organized revoluflonary insurrection against the constitutional government of the Federal Union; and, whereas, we, the members of the Hopedale Community, are peaceable subjects of said constitutional government, though for reasons of conscience not participants therein, nor artial combatants in any behalf; and, whereas, in the present momentous crisis, our peculiar principles and positions ought to be distinctly understood; therefore, we, the members of said community, in regular meeting assembled, do adopt and publish the following declaratory Resolutions, viz :-

1. Resolved, That we unanimously adhere with unwavering firmness to our fundamental religious prinles, as originally set forth by solemn Declaration in the year 1841, in the published Constitution of our Community, and as again set forth, with some enement, by like solemn Declaration, in the year 1854, in the published Constitution of The Practical Christian Republic, whereof we are also members.

2. Resolved, That we unanimously adhere with unwavering firmness to the declared fundamental objects, positions and policy set forth in the two said Constions, and especially in respect to the governments under which we live, as peaceable subjects thereof, yet non-participants therein; being conscientiously scrupulous against all chattel slavery, death penalties, jurious force, war, and dernier resorts to carnal

3. Resolved, That we regard human governments, not as special divine institutions prescribing supreme moral laws to mankind, nor as spiritual and religious agencies designed to regenerate, reform and purify he world, but as societary institutions naturally formed, modified and characterized by those more subtle influences behind them, which work through the will of peoples and their leaders. Hence, they are of the world as it is, restraining and regulating it by all available forces as it is, controlling the masses of society as they are, according to the dictates of worldly expediency for the present time; and, being agencies of this nature, always adapted to the deep-felt necessities of their constituents, they are continually over-ruled in the providence of God for the prevention of greater evils than they inflict, and thus for the univer-

Therefore, the eternal laws of order require that the highest and best minds, who themselves are immediately governed by divine principles, and who ave risen spiritually above all these human governnts, should so far respect them in their place as to be their peaceable subjects in temporal things, to approve whatever is really good in them, to testify conderately yet faithfully against what is evil, to enjoy quietly all innocent rights and privileges accorded by them, and when obliged for conscience sake to disobey any of their requirements, to submit meekly to their nflictions as martyrs, never resisting them by physical violence, and thus, in all these ways, using the post effectual means of reforming them.

4. Resolved, That we understand Jesus Christ to he at the head of the highest and best human minds, set forth by the Father as their model, their leader, and their continual strengthener: That while always a peaceable subject of the human

governments under which he lived, as indicated in the preceding resolution, he stood spiritually above them the plane of absolute divine principles:

That he instituted his Church on that high spiritual lane, and called his disciples to stand together in volntary association with him thereon, as the pioneers of human regeneration:

And, therefore, that he said to and of them-"Ye are the salt of the earth "—" Ye are the light of the world "—" Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves "-" He that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me "-" They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world "-" That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

5. Resolved, That when the professed disciples of Christ attach themselves to human governments which true of them that they are "the salt of the earth," or are the pioneers of human regeneration and progress, or are "not of the world, even as he was not of the vorld," or are one with him and each other.

But it is then true of them, that they descend to a level with the world as it is; they follow its dim light; hey are of the world, acting with and like the wolves of the world : being divided asunder from each other. counterworking each other in politics, devoting themelves to hostile flags, slaughtering each other on the hattle-field, praying and fasting for God's help in destroving each other, and mocking the all-perfect Father with thanksgivings for murderous victories.

Thus, instead of enlightening, purifying and elevating the world, its societies and governments, they darken and corrupt them, in the same degree that they postatize from Christ, and desert the high plane of his true Church. And that all this is essentially true of every class of philanthropists, reformers and moral-

ists, who profess to lead the human race in progress. 6. Resolved, That though we ourselves are deeply ensible of our unworthiness to be called disciples of Christ, yet we humbly desire to be such, and are endeavoring, by divine assistance, to occupy his luminous plane, and to follow him in the work of human regeneration. Therefore, we must persistently testify against every pretended form of Christianity which makes itself "of the world" as it is, or acts as the supple handmaid of human governments, performing ervices therein contrary to the supreme law of universal good will, which forbids us to kill, injure, harm And we cannot ourselves do less than perpetually acknowledge it to be our bounden duty to obey that supreme law in all things, however short we may somees fall of it, through human weakness.

7. Resolved, That, in the light of the foregoing the sovereignty of divine principles, as illustrated by Jesus Christ

That our first and highest attachment must be to the this country. glorious white banner of his kingdom, with the cross of self-sacrifice in its centre, radiating a benignant halo in all directions, with a dove surmounting that cross, spreading her wings and bearing in her mouth an olive branch, and with a wolf and a lamb at its foot harmlessly resting together:

That we cannot aid even the best existing governments on earth in destroying human life, though our is idle at present. refusal should subject us to the bitterest martyrdom

That we are bound by our religious principles to be ments under which we live, and to relieve the suffer ings of our fellow-creatures around us to the utmost ent of a reasonable charity: That we can neither excite nor encourage any mob,

for the extension and perpetuation of human slavery :

gigantic institution of Africo-chattel slavery:

That though we have no moral sympathy whatever with the insurrectionists, but much with the Federal

those compromises, by which the slaveholder gets all the advantages.

Let me again ask you not to be misled by the Times, ing deadly force, or ignominiously abandon their constitutional government, and falsify their solemn obligation of a disgraceful peace. I must refer you to a speech tions of allegiance; yet we feel none the less bound to abide with Christ on his high plane of peaceful right.

You will see anxiety for cotton does not deter him eousness, and thereby endeavor, however gradually, from wishing success to the North. to leaven the minds of mankind with those benignant principles which alone can put an end to all disorder kindly feelings towards England, in spite of the in-

That, in the meantime, we should be unfaithful to American bondmen, whatever may chance to be its actual results, and if we did not unequivocally reiterate our testimony against the fore-mentioned great national sins, especially the upholding of slavery both by the North and South, which has brought on our country this calamitous scourge, and if also we did not earnestly entreat the people of all parties concerned to hasten their repentance, and make all possible reparation to the injured millions whose cries are still going up into the ears of the infinite Father for redress:

That we do not deem ourselves in any wise responsible for this terrible conflict, having done what we doctrine, the following statements:could in our humble way, by warning and example, to prevent it, and to avert the storm of retributive sufferngs with which it comes down on the nation; so that nothing now remains for us in relation to it, but to abstain from all complicity with it, to bear patiently our portion of its ills, to relieve where we can the distress-es of its victims, and to look forward with unwavering confidence in the all-wise providence of God to better days, when he shall have overruled all its wrath and woos for ultimate good :

And, finally, that we deem it our proper mission under Jesus Christ, to bear such testimonies and lead such lives as will tend to regenerate mankind, elevate them to the true Christian plane, conform all human governments to the divine, abolish all dernier resorts to carnal weapons, supersede all deadly forces with beneficent ones, and thus consummate the reign of

universal love and peace.

WM. S. HAYWOOD, President. CYBUS BRADBURY, Recorder.

HOW THEY FEEL IN ENGLAND.

The following ingenuous and interesting letter, written only for private perusal, very satisfactorily indicates what is the general tone of sentiment in England, respecting the struggle now going on between the American Government and the Southern rebels. The gentleman to whom it was sent kindly allows us to publish it in the Liberator :-

BIRMINGHAM, (Eng.,) Aug. 8, 1861. DEAR SIR,-We received your letter to the old meeting Sunday school teachers; and as one of the superintendents, I answer it. I am glad of the opportunity of giving you my ideas at the present time, when the news has just come of your temporary de-

I shall divide what I say into three parts :- 1st. The Government, 2d. The Press. 3d. The People. You complain of our Government not treating the rebels as pirates. I do not see that they could have done so, without breaking the neutrality they wish to observe. By recognizing them as belligerents, they have only done as they did in Italy. You may rest assured there is no disposition on the part of the English Govern-make, and some thoughts I feel disposed to suggest, ment to assist the South, nor would any government but the crowded state of your columns warns me to exist long in this country, that interfered to assist the forbear. South.

I am surprised that you take any notice of what the Times says. You must have known it before guilty of wilful misrepresentation of facts. You would not like to stand by all that the New York Herald says, nor do we agree with what the Times says. It lamentable that a newspaper, having the circulaof the language of the Times.

many diverse elements, we have every possible shade of opinion on every possible question. There are some who would justify the South, or would uphold

The very next morning came the order from Washchrist atach themselves to human governments which are far below the true Christian plane, pay them their highest allegiance, make themselves responsible for their constitutional administration, fight their battles, and help execute their death-penalties, it is no longer and help execute their death-penalties and help execute their death-penalties, and penalties and help execute their death-penalties and help execute the help execute the help execute the help executed the help executed the help ex the North did not make a stand against the increasing the light of the world," or "are as sheep in the midst of wolves—wise as serpents and harmless as doves," or "follow" their acknowledged Master, or "South received from the Democratic party, were a "The progress of Republicans."

The progress of Republicans. "the light of the world," or "are as sheep in the aggressions of the pro-slavery party. The difficulties about it, while they knew nothing after all their readsource of sorrow here. The progress of Republicans, out means and men. On several things I have enand the nomination of an anti-slavery candidate in the lightened or warned them in this way, to their surperson of Fremont, gave us hope, and we looked forward with interest to the results of the last Presiden-

> tial election. I will give you an instance of the feeling here. Last summer, Mr. John B. Gough, the Temperance orator, gave a lecture to Sunday school teachers. There were about five thousand in the Town Hall. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of Harper's Ferry, and said the anti-slavery candidate would be elected President. Round after round of cheers greeted the announcement, showing how deep was the interest felt.

You wonder that we, of anti-slavery tendencies, do not sympathize more with the North, and express the fear that cotton and other trade considerations will weigh in favor of the South. Rest assured that, whatever may appear on the surface, the hearts of the English people and the people of the North are as one. If we are not demonstrative, it is from the uncertainty and difficulty with which the question has been surrounded. The long time the Government permitted treason, the actual acknowledgment of the rebels by Buchanan, the caution of Lincoln in dealing with the slavery question, raised doubts in our minds as to the intentions of the North. I should have liked to see stronger means to suppress the sedition at first. No doubt you have learned that liberty may become license. A democrat myself, republican in hate any human being, even our worst enemy. principle, I look with great interest to the development of the Republic of the United States; but I love order, and have regretted that some of your citizens have abused the privileges they have had. If the North will fairly raise the issue—and I think there are signs it will be so, judging from Mr. Summer's and Mrs. Folsom, occupied some rooms at No. 43, Billeresolutions, our first and highest allegiance is due to others' propositions - of Freedom versus SLAVERY, rica street, in this city, as monthly tenants. After and proclaim that slavery shall no longer exist in the they had been there for some time, James Hayes hired United States, there would be no lack of sympathy in the building, so that they became tenants under him.

ishment. No people are entitled to respect, who, hav- June 29. ing constitutional means of obtaining redress, resort After the suit was brought, the ladies, some time to force. America is bound, by all the means in her before June 29, paid him rent, partly in advance, up power, to maintain the Union. To discuss the results to July 1, he agreeing to let them remain as tenants

Manassas. The general opinion here is, that the mil- weeks after, when an officer called, and told them that rderly, peaceable, inoffensive subjects of the governitary authorities have allowed their judgment to be Hayes had got judgment againt them in the suit, and warped by the impatience of the press, which is al- a writ of possession, and that, unless they removed by ways calling out for action. Far better would it be to a certain day, they would be turned out, and their stay a few months to discipline the troops, and perfect furniture placed in the street. This threat was exe other arrangements, than to rush prematurely into cuted to the letter, and these aged ladies, one of them tot, rebellion, insurrection, or warlike revolution, even the fight. That the South will fight well, no one very sick, were actually turned into the street, and for an ostensibly good object—much less such an abhorrent insurrection as the one now raging at the South

doubts; but that the North will win, if she will only
have patience, and remain true and united, there is no

The wickedness of this man in getting a judgment, That while we deeply deplore the war itself now in proportion as she has a fixed, definite principle to fight for. The maintenance of the Union may be the are rendered this great calamity inevitable under the first battle-call; but the slavery question is the cause tion. When a man commits a great crime, those who thernal laws of divine order, as a just retribution for of the disruption, and the sooner the North can agree deal with him ought to be made acquainted with the

in the persistent upholding, by law and force, of the the war go on, than that there should be another of those compromises, by which the slaveholder gets all

government and its loyal adherents; and though we see that the loyalists, on their own worldly plane of moral action, must conquer the rebels by overwhelm-this country. his country.
Undoubtedly, our trade will suffer, but none wish

cessant attacks of the New York Herald. We hope when you see attacks on America in English papers, our convictions of truth and duty, if we recognized you will think it is the individual, not the country that this as a war for the emancipation of our down-trodden speaks. We both have our faults, and a little criticism does good, if honestly meant.

Wishing success to your cause, and that slavery may be scotched, if not abolished, I remain,

Yours, respectfully, HENRY PARKER, Superintendent of Old Meeting School.

GIVE US THE EVIDENCE.

MR. GARRISON,-I find in the last communication of David Lee Child, on the "Contraband of War

"Citizens of free States, in the service of the United "Citizens of free States, in the service of the United States, endeavoring to take on board the steamer Star of the West some of the troops betrayed by the black traitor Twiggs, and afterwards captured in their unarmed state, contrary to capitulation, and their safeguard violated by the blacker traitor Van Dorn, were seized by the rebels, and sold at public auction as slaves! These unhappy men . . were marched off by their purchasers to life-long servitude in the interior, nobody can tell where, and nobody thus far seems to care! That no circumstance of aggravation and insult might be wanting, they were carried a thousand miles from Indianola to Montgomery, that they might be put upon the block, and knocked off under the nose of Jeff. Davis."

I have never before seen this statement, that I re member, in any number of the Liberator that I have received, nor in any other paper; for I could not have forgotten it. I have never heard it referred to; the public don't know it-perhaps would not care if they did; I doubt if it is known to most of the readers of the Liberator. What is the evidence of this fact? Another statement, equally new to me, and of which

I want evidence,-although from the character of the Slave Power, I have no doubt of it,-is the following: "Repeatedly provoking wars of extermination a-gainst those simple and upright peoples, [Indians,] by disguising themselves as Indians, murdering whole fami-lies of their white neighbors, and then summoning in well-feigned terror the ready ruffians of the frontier, and the nearest garrisons of the army, to the harvest of death."

A heavy charge this, to be made against the vilest And the following requires explanation as to whether it is meant to refer to Jeff. Davis and Stephens, or to some former Presidents of the United States-and if

"Corrupting and subverting, by fraud and force, the vital prerogative of the elective franchise, and thereby foisting into the highest dignity of the republic, and, as we have proudly boasted, the highest upon earth, two false and usurping, to the exclusion of two legally elected Presidents."

I suppose this to refer to the President and Vice President of the Confederate States; but it is obscurely expressed. Is that the meaning?

There are some other inquiries I would like to D. S. GRANDIN.

NOT WELL POSTED.

Our indefatigable coadjutor, PARKER PILLSBURY, writing from Newburg, Geauga County, Ohio, says: "My meetings, hitherto, have been large, and generally undisturbed, the last always much larger tha

tion it does, should degrade itself by showing up the the first. The people are astonished at the disclosures errors of the respective countries. The tone of the English press is in full sympathy with the North; and in many of them, to-day, are articles condemnatory Beauregard's force on the Potomac was greater than ours: that Government was not up to the exigencies Of course, in a country like this, made up of so of the hour; and that they themselves, and all the

"That one small head could carry all I knew"

prise. Few seem to know that while our men are shot, imprisoned, drummed out of camp, sent to die among the snakes, scorpions and malaria of the Tor tugas, and outraged in a thousand other ways, not a traitor, spy or pirate has yet been shot or hung! And when told how many slaves are sent back to bondage by our officers, they cannot believe, unless I read them facts and particulars: and when, last Sunday night, I told who and how many of the Richmond prisoners had been sent away down to South Carolina, and that others were to be sent to New Orleans, where they sell refractory slaves, a tempest of surprise and wrath was wakened, that is not often seen. And now we have Lincoln's loathsome avoirdupoise thrown across the pathway of the great "Pathfinder," as they once so proudly called General Fremont; and the twenty-five thousand slaves, freed by his Proclamamation, are by Executive decision re-doomed to hopeless bondage! Such are some of my texts.

It does seem to me that the infatuation of our Government is only paralleled by that of those abolitionists who believe that our mission, as abolitionists, is ended. To my apprehension, it would be far more rational to consider ourselves rather the prophets of the anti-slavery millennium, than its heroes, to wear its laurels, or be the theme of its songs."

AN OPPRESSIVE LANDLORD.

An instance of outrageous oppression practised by

He wished them to pay weekly, but they desired to I look with disgust on the conduct of the Southerners: their defiance of all constitutional principles makes me doubt their sincerity, and wish their pun-

The suit being thus settled before the time for entry had We have this week had the news of the disaster at arrived, they thought no more about it, until some

national transgressions—to wit, lust of wealth, lust of lust of sensual pleasures, all culminating dislike war, there are few here but would sooner see deter others from similar offences.

SONG FOR THE NATIONAL FAST.

Tune-God save the King. My country! 'tis for thee,
Dark land of Slavery,
For thee I weep.
The land where slaves have sighed,
Where they have toiled and died,
To serve a tyrant's pride,
For thee I weep.

My native land, for thee, Land of the noble free,
Of Liberty,
For thee, dear land, I weep.
A Fast in sorrow keep!
The stain is foul and deep
Of Slavery.

From every mountain's side, Upon the ocean's tide, They call on thee. Amid thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills, I hear a voice that thrills— Let all go free! Arise! and break the band!
Sound loud throughout this land,
Sweet Freedom's song!
Let all that breathe partake!
No groans the song to break,
While Slaves the echoes wake,
The sounds prolong!

Our fathers' God! to Thee, Giver of Liberty! To Thee we pray! Soon may our land be pure! The rights of all secure! And Freedom's light endure, Beneath our sway!

-Bangor Mechanic

A PROPHETIO SONG.

The following song (ays Zien's Herald) was written by John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, during the Frement campaign, five years ago. Since the recent proclamation in Missouri, it has occurred to us that the words were prophetic of the present state of affairs. We give the song as correctly as we can from memory, and our readers may judge for themselves:—

All hail to Fremont! swell the lofty acclaim, Like winds from the mountains, like prairies affame; Once more the Pathfinder is forth on his hunt; Clear the way for Free Soil, Free Men and Fremont.

We'll spurn every fetter, we'll break every rod, And our country shall bloom as the garden of God, As we plant the white banner of freedom upon't, And ery, To the rescue, Free Men and Fremont!

The land that we love shall be sacred from slaves, From the tyrant's misrule, and the plunder of knaves We'll baptize the nation at Liberty's font, And the faith of our fathers shall live with Fremont. Then, East, West and North, swell the lofty acclaim, Like winds from the mountains, like prairies affame Then, East, west and North, swell the loty account, Like winds from the mountains, like prairies afame; Clear the way! the Pathfinder moves on in our front, And our hearts shall keep time to the march of Fremon

The following spirited verses by John G. Whittier (says a correspondent of the Transcript) were originally published in the National Era in 1856. Their purpose then was to direct public attention to Firenox as a fit leader of the nation towards so much of freedom as was included in the Republican platform, namely, the "non-extension of slavery." Though the praise bestowed in these verses upon the discoverer, the explorer, the indomitable leader, was well-deserved, some persons thought that Fremont's career had not then quite authorized the designation of him in the closing stanzas as pre-eminently the Man for the Hour—the Leader towards Freedom. Now, however, his position justifies this high eulogy. Let Fremont be now not only admired had applauded, but supported. Let the voice of the people everywhere echo the noble movement he has made; and let the liberty-loving conductors of the press everywhere copy these lines of Whittier.

THE PASS OF THE SIERRA

All night above their rocky bed They saw the stars march slow; The wild Sierra overhead,

The desert's death below. The Indian from his lodge of bark,
The gray bear from his den,
Beyond their camp-fire's wall of dark,
Glared on the mountain men.

Still upward turned, with anxious strain, Their leader's sleepless eye, Where splinters of the mountain chain Stood black against the sky.

The night waned slow: at last, a glow,
A gleam of sudden fire,
Shot up behind the walls of snow,
And tipped each icy spire.

"Up, men!" he cried; "yon rocky comb, To-day, please God, we'll pass,! And look from Winter's frozen home On Summer's flowers and grass!" They set their faces to the blast,

They trod th' eternal snow,
And, faint, worn, bleeding, hailed at last
The promised land below. Behind, they saw the snow-cloud tossed By many an icy horn; Below, warm valleys, wood-embossed, And green with vines and corn.

They left the winter at their backs, And downward, with the cataracts, Leaped to the lap of Spring.

Strong leader of that mountain band Another task remains. To break from Slavery's desert land A path to Freedom's plains.

The winds are wild, the way is drear, Yet, flashing through the night, Lo! icy ridge and rocky spear Blaze out in morning light! Rise up, FREMONT! and go before; The Hour must have its Man; Put on the hunting-shirt once more, And lead in Freedom's van!

FREMONT'S DEED OF MANUMISSION. The follow ing is the text of General Fremont's deed of manu-

"Whereas, Thomas L. Snead, of the city and country of St. Louis, State of Missouri, has been taking an active part with the enemies of the United States, in the present insurrectionary movement against the government of the United States. Now, therefore, I, John Charles Fremont, Major General Commanding the Western-Department of the Army of the United States, by authority of law and the power vested in the Western-Department of the Army of the United States, by authority of law and the power vested in me as such commanding General, declare Hiram Reed, heretofore held to service or labor, by Thomas L. Snead, to be free, and forever discharged from the bonds of servitude, giving him full right and authority to have, use, and control his own labor or service as to him may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said Thomas L. Snead, or any one to claim by, through, or under him.

"And this deed of manumission shall be respected and treated by all persons, and in all Courts of Justice, as the full and complete evidence of the freedom of said Hiram Reed.

"In testimony whereof, this act is done at head-

said Hiram Reed.

"In testimony whereof, this act is done at head-quarters of the Western Department of the Army of the United States, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on this 12th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as is evidenced by the departmental seal hereto affixed by my order.

"J. C. FREMONT,

"Major-General Commanding."

NEGROES "DECLARED FREE MEN" UNDER FRE-Negroes "Declared Free Men" under Freemony's Proclamation is bearing fruit. Twelve negroes, all young men, have arrived here, rescued from slavery by their master's treason and the proclamation. The traitor lives at Independence, Mo., and is a leading secessionist. He had 22 or 23 slaves in all, of whom 10 or 11 were women and children, who were unable to leave. The twelve fled from Independence, but were seized by the rebel pickets. Before they could be sent back, however, their captors had a brush with pickets of the Kansas City Union force, which resulted in the capture of the rebels and negroes. This was on Friday. The master having been ascertained to be a traitor, the slaves were set at liberty, and have come up here.—Leavenoorth (Kansas) Conservative, Sept. 10th.

A QUESTION OF LAW. Fremont having once proclaimed martial law in Missouri, as it is admitted he had a right to do, and having also, by his powers as military chief, and under the construction of the law of nations, given by John Quincy Adams in his act be annulled by himself, or even modified by any other authority? In other words, can men once declared free be again reduced to slavery by any color of law? The question is profoundly interesting, as it affects the condition of all the slaves of rebel owners, now within the military jurisdiction of Gen. Fremont.

The town of Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas, has been sacked by a party of secessionists and Insas, has

A St. Louis correspondent of the N. Y. Post re-

I care not what interested and corrupt politicians and swindling army contractors may clamor for. The people are with General Fremont.

General Fremont has made some mistakes—as who would not, coming here under similar circumstances?—but in the main he has done admirably well, and the people and soldiers have confidence in him. That is a very great deal more than can be said of some who I suspect would like to fill his place."

Freeixo the Slaves in Missouri. The manumission of two slaves by General Fremont has already been announced. But another important movement has since occurred. Before the President's modification of the terms of Fremont's proclamation had been dispatched, an expedition was sent out by Fremont to break up various nests of secessionists in the vicinity of the towns of Benton and Commerce. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, who accompanied this expedition, writes a long and very interesting account of its operations. The commander was Col. Smith, and the number of men was six hundred. The secessionists in Benton were first visited, and then the traitors of the town of Commerce were dealt with. The expedition freed twenty-five slaves, who were taken to St. Louis.

The following extracts from the correspondent's letter state some curious facts:

"All the farms along the route, owned by siders

letter state some curious facts:

"All the farms along the route, owned by aiders and abettors of treason, were visited, the owners, if at home, taken prisoners or made to swear allegiance, and at the places of several who were holding rank in the secession army, their slaves (what few were left), in accordance with Fremont's proclamation, taken away. A more perfect picture of desolation and ruin than that portion of Missouri presented would be hard to imagine. Almost every house was deserted by the male inhabitants, and everything of value removed. At not one residence in ten was there any but women present, except occasionally an old man whose white hair rendered him unfit for duty and sacred from violence. The slaves were also women, or aged and decrepid—those capable of service being with their masters in the secession army. Horses, mules, and cattle were also all taken, either with or without the wishes of the owners,

All along the route evidences of smothered secession were numerous, and in some localities even the

All along the route evidences of smothered secession were numerous, and in some localities even the peaches by the wayside were poisoned, in hopes of destroying the troops. This latter attempt displayed a diabolical ingenuity worthy of a darker age.

The fruit, while hand my on the tree, had been plugged, some kind of liquid poison introduced, and the plug replaced. Fortunately the soldiers were warned in time to escape, but a small pig, to which one of the poisoned peaches was given, died in half an hour.

The total results of the expedition were twenty-five negroes, and the same number of horses and mules, and half a dozen prisoners."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21. The following proclamation has just been issued:

Kentuckians:—Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this department. I come to enforce, not to make, laws; and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces, who now approaches, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, and which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defence and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God and do our duty, as did our fathers.

(Signed)

ROBERT ANDERSON, The following proclamation has just been issued:

ROBERT ANDERSON.

St. Louis, Sept. 21. Two fights occurred at Blue Mills Landing on the 17th inst. The first was between 500 of the 3d Iowa Regiment, with one piece of artillery, under Lieut. Scott, and about 4000 rebels. After a desperate fight of an hour's duration, in which Scott lost 120 in killed and wounded, and all his horses, he retreated slowly half a mile, drawing his cannon by hand.

He subsequently took a position with his howitzer on an eminence, and awaited for the enemy to renew the attack, but he did not pursue. Not long afterwards, Col. Smith's command, with four pieces of artillery, approached Blue Mills by another route, and engaged and routed the rebels as they were about crossing the river.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 20. The Times learns that a fight took place at Mariatown, Mo., Tuesday, between 600 Federals under Cols. Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with a loss of seven killed and 100 horses, and all their tents and supplies captured.

Our force lost two privates killed and six wounded. Col. Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, was pierced with nine bullets. He died urging his men to fight for the Stars and Stripes.

New York, Sept. 24. The Herald has an interest-ing letter from Fortress Monroe, dated the 22d, with advices from Hatteras Inlet of the evening previous. The expedition had destroyed the Fort on Beacon Island, Ocracoke Inlet. The fort was found deserted, but the rebels had succeeded previously in removing two heavy guns to Newbern. All the guns, number-ing eighteen long 32 pounders and four 8 inch navy guns, were destroyed and the fort entirely burnt up. The Lighthouse on the Island was also burnt. Two but the rebels had succeeded

heavy guns were also destroyed at Portsmouth, which In both places the Union feeling was found to be pretty strong. Great complaints were made of the plundering propensities of the rebels. Unfortunately, Col. Hawkins had not men enough to hold the fort, thus the necessity of its destruction.

The recently released prisoners from Richmond represent that the Union soldiers there, who are wounded, are most infamously maltreated by the rebel surgeons, who perform amputations and capital operations, where there is not the slightest need, nearly all resulting fatally. The only persons showing any humanity towards the prisoners are the Georgians and Louisianians.

Louisianians.

The treatment of Virginia Unionists is stated to be infamous, neither age nor sex being respected.

Sixteen officers, including one colonel, and forty privates, had escaped. Four hundred prisoners were to be sent to Baton Rouge this week, and it is intended to send them all South to prevent them from escaping.

Many are suffering for want of clothing, and Gen.

South is to send them some. Scott is to send them some

OUR COUNTRY FIRST AND ALWAYS. The statesman never lived (says the Post) who was more tender of the liberty of the citizens than Thomas Jefferson; and after his illustrious public life was closed, and amidst the classic shades of Monticello, he wrote, September 20, 1810:

tember 20, 1810:

"A strict observance of the written laws is, doubtless, one of the high duties of a good citizen, but it is
not the highest. The laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are
of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written laws, would be to lose
the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those
who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means."

Compliment to Gov. Andrew. A number of in-fluential parties in California, admiring the noble and patriotic course pursued by Gov. Andrew in the present conflict, have sent to Boston for a portrait of his Excel-lency for the purpose of having a life-size likeness ex-ecuted by one of their best native artists. The pic-ture is designed for one of the public institutions of San Francisco.

Another Fugitive Slave Case in the Massacusetts First. Another slave case has occurred in the Massachusetts First, but this time the claimant, a Union man, was armed with the necessary legal documents, and accompanied by the Provost Marshal, so that the Massachusetts boys, with heavy hearts, allowed the law to take its course.

Further developments of the recent railroad disaster at Platte bridge, Mo., show that the rebels not only weakened the bridge, but that some sixty or seventy men standing on the opposite bank of Platte river saw the train go down, and when the wail arose from the wounded they broke and ran, but afterwards returned and robbed the dead of their revolvers, watches and other valuables.

The town of Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas, has been sacked by a party of secessionists and Indians, who took away property worth about \$3000, and kidnapped eight negroes.

"If the Government commits the blunder of removing Fremont, our cause in the West is as good as lost. Lexington, Missouri, has been captured by the rebels.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for October, appears with its usual punctuality, and with a literary of fare" suited to a great variety of tastes. It is thus summed up by the Boston Journal :-

of fare "suited to a great variety of tastes. It is thus summed up by the Boston Journal:—

'The present number, by its well-balanced array of pertinent, lively and instructive articles, speaks highly for the editorship of Mr. Fields. It is, indeed, a capital number, and will commend itself to all classes of readers. It opens with a tourist's sketch by Hawthorne, entitled "Near Oxford," that reminds one of the finest chapters in Irving's "Sketch Book." We trust this is the beginning of a series. "Cyril Wilde" is the narrative of a tragic event in Kentucky, graphically told. Mrs. Howe contributes a spirited poem on "Crawford's Statues at Richmond." The interesting "Journal of a Privateersman" is continued, as is Mrs. Stowe's "Agnes of Sorrento." The "Country Parson" gives one of his finest essays, "Concerning People of whom More might have been Made"—a suggestive subject, truly. "A Night in a Wherry," by Sidney Willard, is quite entertaining. "A Story of To-day" is the beginning of a tale by the authoress of the powerful story, "Life in the Iron Mills," and promises to rival that thrilling production. "What We are Coming to," by Walter Mitchell, is an able discussion of some of the features of the present rebellion which have been comparatively overlooked. Mr. Hazewell draws on his unsurpassed historical stores for the illustration of the subject of "Panic Terror." Under the title of "The Wormwood Cordial of History," Dr. Holmes expatiates in his inimitable way on the lessons of the crisis, ending up with a capital fable. Two or three fair pleces of poetry complete the number."

SIGNIFICANT NAMES.—In company C, now encamped at Camp Wayne, Ohio, there are three soldiers bearing respectively the following christian names: Benjamin Lundy, Charles Burleigh, and Ger-

The Liberator prints President Lincoln's letter to Gen. Fremont between black lines. That letter's appearance made most of us feel very blue, and created a general green and yellow melancholy.—Traveller.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years' experience in the Homeopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies

References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Portland, Me. Rooms No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to

BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 Auburn Street, Boston. Particular attention paid to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

OFFICE Hours from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M. Nov. 23.

F. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the American A. S. So. ciety, will speak on "The War," at W. Brookfield,, Vt., Sunday, Sept. 29. Tuesday, Oct. 1. Wednesday, P.M. and eve'g, Oct. 2. Northfield, Barre, Thursday, Oct. 3. Gaysville, Friday, " 4. Sunday, " 6. Danville, Tuesday, " 8. Wednes., " 9. St. Johnsbury. L. Waterford, " 11. Friday, Sat. eve'g, " 12, and Sunday, 13, McIndoes Falls, " S. Ryegate, Tuesday, Topsham, Washington, Wednes., " 16. Thursday, " 17. Newbury, Friday, " 18. Sunday, " 20. Bradford, Cornish. Thursday, " 24. Cornish Flat, Friday, er 27. Springfield, Sunday,

. PARKER \$40 \$40 Sewing Machines, PRICE FORTY DOLLARS.

Friday, Nov. 1.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Silver Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market.

Sales Room, 188 Washington street. GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent. Agents wanted everywhere.

All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice. Boston, Jan. 18, 1861. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. "FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. This Machine is so constructed that it embraces the combinations of the va rious patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay ribute. These, together with Parker's improvements make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$40 to \$120 each. They are very perfect in their mechanism, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such a manner that they cannot get deranged. The feed, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, postive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the length of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, as well as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feature which strikes your committee favorably, viz: there is no wheel below the table between the standards, to come in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the double ock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great measure, with the objection sometimes urged on that ac-

NOW READY,

SERMONS AND SPEECHES BY GERRIT SMITH:
containing his Six Sermons on the Religion of Reason,
and three of his recent Speeches—one of them delivered
lately, on the War. Price 50 cents.
For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY,
July 19.—4t No. 121 Nassau street, N. Y.

THE subscriber has just opened honse No. 77 Myrtle st., for the accommodation of transient Boarders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minutes' walk of the most central portions of the city. Every exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may favor the house with a call. Rooms furnished with or without board. Terms mederate. Terms moderate.

Boston, Jan. 7.

S. NEWELL.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET.

where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.

Her Restorative differs from that of any one else, boing made from the roots and herbs of the forest.

She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning grey.

She also has neather for

using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natu-ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her customers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

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ton Street,

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Poetry.

For the Liberator. THE BONDMAN'S PRAYER.

Hear ye not that wail of anguish, Hear ye not that smothered cry. Borne to us on evening breezes, Wafted by the cool winds nigh? Hear it, oh, ye sons and daughters; Hear it, oh, ye fathers bold ; Hear it, mothers, as your darlings Ye embrace with closer fold !

" Blessed Father, must we always Wear Oppression's galling yoke? Must we always cringe and shudder 'Neath the tyrant's maddened stroke ! Must our lives on earth be ever Blackened by foul Slavery's power? Must the clouds of bondage always O'er our pathway darkly lower?

" Must our hopes be always shattered. All our dreams of bliss destroyed, All our plans for future comfort With this poison be alloyed Must the little ones thou gav'st us, Always from our arms be torn, And we nurse such bitter anguish, Furrows in our hearts are worn?

" Must our minds be kept in darkness, All thy heaven-born gifts to earth Crushed within us ere they flourish, Ere intelligence has birth Even thine own Word denied us, Kept from us sweet hopes of heaven, For this only earthly reason, Darker skins to us were given ! "Send deliverance, oh, our Father ! Rend these bonds, and set us free ; Free to breathe the air of heaven, With no master here but Thee Let us clasp our children closely, Knowing that no power but thine E'er shall wrest our darlings from us, Once they're laid on Freedom's shrine.

ODE.

Millville, N. J., Sept. 14.

Written for the Celebration of the Birthday of Theodore Parker, at Allston Hall, Boston, Friday Evening, Aug. 23.

> BY P. R. SANBORN. No more for Thee shall summer bring This day's well-marked return ; Nor, whirling round his yearly ring, The sun of August burn. Another splendor shines for Thee, Than that we welcome here.-Our days must all forgotten be In Heaven's unchanging year.

But we with rites of love will keep The day that gave Thee birth, Though far away thine ashes sleep In free but foreign earth. The life that with thy years began Can never wholly die,-For still thy spirit speaks to man, God's truth, by Thee so long proclaimed,

Spreads wider, day by day, And they that shrunk, afraid or shamed, Seek now the better way : While half the land, to anger stung By deeds by Thee foretold, Remembers how thy fearless tongue Rebuked and prayed of old. Then, since the weak and base who would,

Cannot forget thy fame, Let us, who once beside Thee stood. With honor speak thy name. While rivers run, and mountains stand, And Love and Faith are strong, Thy memory in thy grateful land Shall live in speech and song.

From the Atlantic Monthly for September.

"UNDER THE CLOUD, AND THROUGH THE SEA."

So moved they, when false Pharaoh's legion pressed, Chariots and horsemen following furiously,-Sons of old Israel, at their God's behest. Under the cloud, and through the swelling sea

So passed they, fearless, where the parted wave, With cloven crest uprearing from the sand,-A solemn aisle before-behind, a grave-Rolled to the beckoning of Jeho

So led he them, in desert marches grand, By toils sublime, with test of long delay, On, to the borders of that Promised Land, Wherein their heritage of glory lay.

And Jordan raged along his rocky bed, And Amorite spears flashed keen and fearfully; Still the same pathway must their footsteps tread,-Under the cloud, and through the threatening sea.

God works not otherwise. No mighty birth But comes by throes of mortal agony; No man-child among nations of the earth But findeth baptism in a stormy sea.

Sons of the Saints who faced their Jordan-flood In fierce Atlantic's unretreating wave,-Who, by the Red Sea of their glorious blood Reached to the Freedom that your blood shall save

O Countrymen! God's day is not yet done! He leaveth not his people utterly ! Count it a covenant that he leads us on Beneath the Cloud, and through the crimson Sea!

FREEDOM.

No blots on the banner of Light ! No slaves in the land of the Free No wrong to be rampant where all should be Right, No sin that is shameful to see ! America, show the wide world, in thy strength. How sternly determined thou art To cut from thy soil, in its breadth and its length, The canker that gnaws at thy heart.

Uprouse thee ! and swear by thy Might This evil no longer shall be; For all men are brothers, the black as the white, And sons of one Father are we ! America, now is the perilous time When safety is soly decreed To ridding the heart of old habits of crime. And simply repenting indeed.

Away to the bats and the moles With the lash, and the goad, and the chain! Away with the buying and selling of souls, And slavery, toiling in pain ! America, this is thy chance, now at length, Of crushing, while crouching to thee, Those rebels and slaveholders, slaves to thy strength The curse and contempt of the Free. England, July 27, 1861. MARTIN F. TUPPER

KEEP THE HEART YOUNG.

Keep the heart young-never mind a gray hair-Keep the heart young, and you'll ne'er despair; Hopeful and young, let the old frame decay-Who cares for the shell when the jewel's away?

Keep the heart young, with full trust in God's might To anchor you safely, but follow the right; Keep the heart young, and be merry and gay, Give care to the winds, and be cheerful alway.

Keep the heart young, and be tender and true ; As loving to others as they are to you : Keep the heart young, and don't fly in a rage If any one mentions your mellow old age.

Keep the heart young, and let old Time appear, He'll glide on so gently you'll scarce feel him near; A friend—and no fee—bringing peace and delight; Keep the heart young, and you'll always be right.

The Diberator.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

St. Mary's Lake-St. Mary's Water-Cure-St. Mary's t. Mary's Loke—St. Mary's Water-Cure—St. Mary's this nation and on this continent.

Saw-mill—Cause and Cure of the War—Man above his I am to hold another Convention on the first Sunday Incidents-An Inhuman Religion.

St. Mary's Lake, Battle Creek, Mich., Sunday, Sept. 15, 1861.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON: My FRIEND-I am in the beautiful cottage home of You have been here; you have seen the place. It would be difficult to conceive of a cottage home more conveniently planned, or more perfectly located for purposes of beauty, health and comfort. Apples, ches, pears, cherries, blackberries, raspberries strawberries, grapes, melons, all perfect and abundant, each in their season. The sweet, bright flowers that adorn the front yard, and the ornamental trees, add beauty to the home. But the brightest and most this moment sparkles so brightly and smiles so enchantingly to the bright, clear moon, as she shines down upon its peaceful bosom. The oak forests that adorn its shores nearly the entire circle of the lake, add to the richness and glory of this cottage home. St. Mary's Lake it may well be called. The calm, bright face of the Madonna could scarcely express the glory and beauty of the God-element of ture of Nature's own designing. But St. Mary has a Water-Cure as well as a lake,

Matron, and Hiram and Emma Petermann as Physicians. The Water-Cure is located on the shore of the lake, and supplied with soft, healing water from its clear depths. In it, St. Mary can accommodate years old, who was born blind, and had been in utter seventy-five of the sick and suffering with health and life to body and soul, on reasonable terms; provided they are willing to work for these blessings; for she bases all her efforts in behalf of the diseased on the is removed, and the child can say-" I was blind, but principle that HEALTH IS HEAVEN, and DISEASE IS HELL; and that there is no escape from hell to heaven without a determined, persevering effort; that men and women must work out their salvation from the hell of drunkenness, of slavery, and of war, especially of the present war, not with fear and trembling, but with bold, decided, energetic action in the right direc tion-such as Fremont is now putting forth. St. Mary bids all who come on a pilgrimage to her shrine, TO WHAT END AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE "Go, wash and be clean." She bids them go and bathe in the soft clear waters of her Siloam, her Bethesda, and wash away their physical sins, as an essential pre-requisite to getting rid of their spiritual sins. She bids them bestir themselves, and drink and bathe to preserve the Union." This, probably, would be the in her healing waters, and wander about among her oak openings and forests, that encircle her lake as a diadem of beauty. She promises to sickly, pale, ghostly mortals, suffering and dying by inches by reason of their mistakes and sins against bodily life, an abundant entrance into her kingdom of health and peace-and she is able to keep her promise. She will give them joy for sorrow, light for darkness, a substances cohere by means of their common atbright, buoyant spirit for the spirit of heaviness, and thanksgiving and the voice of melody for murmuring, fretting, and nervous irritability. One cannot worship at this shrine of St. Mary, and fret and murmur and complain of symptoms. The laugh, the shout, the dance, the merriment, and bounding health will come of themselves. Indeed, St. Mary won't give them time to think of their symptoms. She will make them forget that they have any, unless they are very bad.

Dear Garrison, you must visit this fountain of health and life, bathe in these waters, and wander amid these oak openings, and worship at this shrine of St. Mary No matter how deep, intense and active your worship, though it be with "all your soul, mind and strength," it would not be an idolatry that would desanother summer, you must come on a pilgrimage to this shrine; and if you live out of the body, why then you can come as well as not; and, with kindred, sympathizing souls, shout "Halleluigh!" and "Glory!" and give three hearty cheers to St. Mary for providing with its fuze ignited,-should attempt to prevent its such a beautiful retreat for the suffering-where the weak are made strong, the fearful bold, the downhearted joyous, the sick well, and the dead alive.

and Water-Cure; a great steam saw-mill, right on her him in his puny effort. As unwise will he be found, shore, not far from her Water-Cure, and surrounded who thinks to preserve the well-being of his country with grand oak trees. I am just from that saw-mill. by the mere force of war. War, if we must have it. se and Cure of the War. Henry Willis was anpointed Chairman, and Mrs. Euphemia Cochrane, of Detroit, Secretary. A series or resolutions was presented to the Convention, and discussed, and adopted with great enthusiasm by a rising vote. One resolution declares slavery to be the cause, and emancipation the only cure of the war; one asserts that the only political offence the North ever gave to the South consists in efforts to obtain and maintain the rule of the majority in favor of liberty, over that of the minority in favor of slavery; one approves of the course of Fremont in giving freedom to the slaves of all rebels in Missouri; one calls on the President to proclaim f reedomto all slaves in each rebel State. But the Secretary will send you the resolutions and the report of the doings of the Convention. But one scene in that saw-mill I must mention.

An Orthodox minister, by the name of Jones, was present. The resolutions were voted on separately He did not vote for one of them. His friends thought it strange, for they had heard him utter similar sentiments. But the mystery was all explained by himself. After they were adopted, he came forward, and frankly stated why he stood alone, in refusing to vote. He said he approved the sentiments of the resolutions, with unimportant exceptions; but, though they expressed his views, and were heartily adopted in his heart, he could not vote for them, be cause "This was the Lord's Day, the Holy Sabbath, and set apart, not to hold political meetings, but to WORSHIP GOD"! He also said-"I could gird on a sword. I could take a revolver. I could shoulder a rifle. and let off a battery of rifled cannon, and kill and destroy those who are seeking to establish slavery and the slave trade on the ruins of our Constitution and Government, and feel that I was doing God service on the Sabbath, if need be, as well as on any other day; but I could not vote for these resolutions on the ple might on other days pass political resolutions, and discuss their political relations and obligations."

He was replied to in substance as follows :- "The Sabbath is for man, not man for the Sabbath. It is right to do good on the Sabbath, as on all days. It is right to lift a sheep from the pit on the Sabbath-how war on that day! The gentleman reverences the Sab. men are not men, but chattels; and certain rights are bath more than man. Yet, strange enough, he can. with a clear conscience, shoot and stab men, women spect"! And compromises have led to compromises, resolutions that are designed to show how to end a bloody civil war by the abolition of slavery. There It is said by Swedenborg, that, in every considmay, he thinks, be a necessity for killing human be ings on the Sabbath, but there can be no necessity for of the Word held in the utmost veneration; and that voting on resolutions and holding Conventions to if evil spirits approach, who deny its vitality, they save them from slavery and war on that day. The cannot endure its presence; and, on near approach day is not too holy to slaughter men, women and they are sometimes thrown, as by an explo children, but quite too holy to get together and dis- considerable distance." However this may be, one cuss ways and means to save them from the blood thing is certain, that, as soon as it became known that and carnage of slavery and war. It may be an act there was any vital, active belief in the North, that of God-worship to shoot and stab men, but cannot be to vote on resolutions whose design is to save their were instantly thrown from the Union!—thus verifylives and secure their liberties. The gentleman's in- ing the declaration of Scripture, that "the wicked tellect, as well as moral nature, seems utterly obfus-

cated and perverted by his religion." very sad to have a minister present a frivolous issue it was? about the holiness of a day, to a meeting called to consider interests so sublime as the liberty and life of a ent rebellion without removing the cause, SLAVERY, nation and a continent. The life and liberty of man— under the war power? Are we fighting to make sla-

of millions and millions of the unborn, are at stake;

in October, (the 6th day,) in St. Mary's Saw-Mill, to consider further The Cause and Cure of the Warwhether the Sabbath is more holy and dear to a just, wise and loving God, than life and liberty-whether it is a deeper crime and a more horrible Henry Willis, close on the shore of St. Mary's Lake.

God and man to vote for resolutions in favor of life
You have been here: you have seen the place. It
and liberty, on the Sabbath, than to kill, slay and destroy men, women and children on that day. I wish you could be present to help vindicate the dignity, the glory and sacredness of man against the blighting influence of a religion that consecrates days, places and books, and desecrates men, women and children.

St. Mary's Lake, with her Water-Cure and Sawill—the one to furnish health and the other housesperfect gem in the whole picture is the lake, that at is a very beautiful spot. The lake covers 300 acres, and averages some twenty-five or thirty feet in depth, furnishing a rich harvest of ice in winter, and of health and happiness in summer. Henry Willis is the chosen apostle of St. Mary in building her Water-Cure and Saw-mill, and in clearing and improving her domain around her lake. And with an energy and enthusiasm all his own, he executes her will. It is three years since I was last here, and wrote to you Nature more perfectly than does the face of this pic-Since then, Henry Willis has brought over 400 acres under improvement, and caused them to vield rich and she has Josephine Griffing to preside over it as and abundant harvests. And there stands the Water-Cure, an actuality, in which already the sick have been made well, and the blind to see. Yes, the blind to sec-for there is now in the Cure a girl some twelve darkness till within three weeks, who now sees. This was effected by the skill of Hiram Peterman, the Physi cian of St. Mary's Water-Cure. The film of nigh now I see."

But I must stop. Be assured that you are lovingly and reverently cherished in this region. I wish you could see the earnestness and enthusiasm with which the masses in all the West welcome the new

era inaugurated by Fremont. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

IS THE PRESENT WAR?

"O." says one, "that is obvious enough; the pur pose is to sustain the government-the object or end almost universal response to this question. What other is given by the press of the North?

To a reflecting mind, the causes of things must be seen to lie deeper than the mere superficial appearances. In a free government, there must be concurrent interests and aims; and in Union there must be common affinities. We are taught by science, tha traction; and that, without this attraction, there ensues disintegration. We are also taught that sub stances are formed of various integral parts or elements, and these, when brought in contact with other elements for which they have stronger affinity, will forsake their present form, and make new compounds. These heretofore seemingly United States are fast be

coming disintegrated. Is it not wise to pause, and in quire the cause-what would prove a remedy-or whether the Union is worth preserving?

We often hear it said that the North is a unit: that party politics must be dropped; and that all are determined on one point-THE WAR. War-for what? Has any body made it plain how the war is going to produce the affinities and attractions requisite to form a safe, reliable, and valuable Union? Then, what is ecrate your body or soul. If you live in the body till the utility of the war? If it has no definite purpose to remove the cause of discord, how shall it be made to result in any good?

What would be thought of a recruit, who, in time of bombardment,-a bomb having fallen at his feet, explosion by tying it up with his shoe-string? He would have a purpose, to be sure; but what an effort to preserve the Union! The fuze would still be on But St. Mary has a Saw-Mill, as well as a Lake fire, and the missile ready to explode, and destroy rushing into its jaws, "What?"-and echo answers what ?- "O, to preserve the Union!" This ignited. fuzed, exploding Union, with all its conflictive materials, is to be tied up with the outside pressure of war!

O. Wisdom! when shall we learn thy teachings? When take lessons from the experience of the past? When shall we learn that things fall because they gravitate? that they adhere together because they are attracted? that they are disintegrated because their affinity is lost? Surely, when it is necessary a tooth should be drawn, or a limb amputated, it is wise to extract the unsound tooth, and not a sound one; and to amoutate a diseased limb, and not a healthy one: in short, to act with a just discrimination, and disintegrate that which is the cause of the trouble

In the twentieth chapter of Exodus, at the 22d and 23d verses, we find-"And the Lord said unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel: Ye have seen that I have talked with you from heaven. Ye shall not make with me gods of silver. neither shall ye make unto you gods of gold." And when Moses read the book of the covenant, the people promised to do all that the Lord commanded. Yet notwithstanding the wonderful miracles they had seen, and the promise they had made, they quickly violated their promise, and broke the Lord's command; which act of disobedience was the cause of the command of Moses for war.

Wherein have the people of this country done anything analogous to this? I answer, eighty-six years ago was issued the Declaration of Independence of these United States, in which it was set forth as a self-evident truth, that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

At this thrilling declaration of our fathers, rejoiced, monarchies were abashed, slavery was ap-Lord's day-because there is no necessity for it. Peopalled, and the war for independence was carried through to a triumphant close. But what followed First, a confederation of the States: but this did not prove satisfactory. Then succeeded the present Constitution, with its pro-slavery compromises. Compromises! ah! then was unheeded by the people the lifegiving voice of their first declaration, that "all mon much more to lift man from the hell of slavery and are created equal." By those compromises, certain no rights at all, that "white men are bound to reand children on God's holy day, but cannot vote for and concessions to still larger concessions; yet the

Union is bersting asunder! erable society in the spiritual world, there is a copy flee when no man pursueth." For what did the Reated and perverted by his religion."

publicans promise, at most, but to exclude slavery
The meeting was one of deep interest; but it was from the Territories, and protect it in the States where

Who can tell us the effect of suppressing the pres

very national, and to suppress freedom of speech, of confound such a revolt with those acts of resistance to let all questions pertaining to the sanctive of times, places, ordinances and books, be set aside till we have settled the great question whether man is henceforth to be regarded as a man or as a brute, a chattel, in this nation and on this continent.

"It has been aw which can be easily suppressed by the ordinance and freedom nation—arm of civil Government, and with but little or no military force, is a manifest fallacy in the Advocate of manifest administration dare not propose to remove slavery for any cause. That being the case, I ask, in the name of civil government, and with but little or no military force, is a manifest fallacy in the Advocate of Peace. It is not necessary that the independence of the revolted party should be admitted; for, in all civil wars, the party claiming entire sovereignty never

> I can see no hope of any help from these explodlence intervenes to thwart the purposes of men.

ace, when there is no peace!"

trinsically wrong, and a most dangerous thing?

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again, Th' eternal years of God are hers"? " Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all

Why is it that men do not understand what freebondage? Such a disposition is too common, North and South, and is the only real obstacle in the way of peace. "Men love darkness rather than ight, because their deeds are evil. He that doeth vil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved." Deem not that the higher law" is so high that it is of no practical utili-

Most certainly, we ought not to conceive ourselves ound, when the bond is not only unjust, but when ose who have sought to bind us have notoriously released us from all obligation, implied or otherwise.

ou have denied God, and the authority of his law.

The seceded States having openly repudiated the onstitution of the United States, and instituted an adverse Constitution, and subjected the loyal States to all the horrors of civil war, would it not be most unwise not to remove the cause of all this trouble, LAVERY, when it is thus put completely into the hands of those who must adjust the difficulty? Can men be now so infatuated as to suppose, after so much experience of broken declarations, broken Constitutions, broken men that have bowed themselves to Slavery's behest, broken compromises and a broken Union, that any new compromises can possibly be onducive to peace ? If there is any living aspiration for freedom abroad in the hearts of men, as well might you expect that the idol Dagon could stand, and not be thrown down and broken in the presence of the ark of the living God!

have reaped their political harvest. But, applying truth to life, they are smitten, and are ready to say, Who shall bring the ark up for us?" If slavery s wrong in the Territories, it is wrong in the States. SLAVERY MUST BE EVERYWHERE ABOLISHED. Then righteouspess and peace shall kiss each other, and there shall be no divided purpose in the land. H.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

the last Monday of May, an official account of which is given in the Advocate of Peace, the organ of the Society, for July. The meeting was attended by many naintain the principles it had always urged, in the pentance, trusting in the grace of a sin-pardoning midst of a war so generally deemed necessary and just. God. This book is a valuable contribution to Amerimidst of a war so generally deemed necessary and just, by the members of the Society who had constantly upported it, but who had become converts to the revailing martial spirit, and who came prepared to lay down their pacific principles on the altar of Mars; and, lastly, by a few of the devoted advocates of peace, who, firmly adhering to their cherished principles, came in hope that one consistent, heroic voice of and to all who wish for full and accurate information Christian humanity would be raised, by one respectable institution, against the martial excitement pervad- matter renders it exceedingly valuable for reference, ing the whole community. The course of the Society, Some four hundred citizens of Battle Creek and vi- should be directed to a wise purpose. But what is the on that occasion, was a surprise to all: a stranger, un-Some four hundred citizens of Battle Creek and vipurpose of the present war? Ask the thousands
cinity assembled there in convention, to consider The

purpose of the present war? Ask the thousands
apprised of the purpose of the meeting, would have
we had been previously acquainted, but the collecthat of peace. This action has filled its war-breathing adversaries with exultation, and has covered the real promoters of peace with sorrow, and the Society with popular contempt, which renders its continued exence of doubtful utility.

The Advocate of Peace for September and October, just now issued, is mostly occupied with an endeavor to justify the Society in its omission to protest against the war, according to its past professions; and this is done by an argument, which can only satisfy those who are previously inclined to be somehow satisfied This argument is, that the Society is only instituted to oppose wars between foreign independent nations, and has no concern with "civil wars," or military novements of a Government to put down insurrections - which are only enlarged operations of an armed police, and likened to the execution of a mur derer, or the enforcement of any law by the Sheriff or Marshal, which do not come under the cognizance of a Peace Society. The reason given for this is, that disputes between private individuals have a con rbiter, authorized to enforce a decision, while those between nations have no such arbiter; and, in their belief. can only be determined by war. The present conflic between the Federal Government and the so-called outhern Confederacy is said not to be a war between nations, but an armed rebellion, which Government has a right to suppress; and, therefore, the Peace So ciety has nothing to do with it.

It is true that the Society has always disclaim ny interference with the action of Government on its own citizens; but it is not true that its action was inended to be confined to wars between foreign indeendent nations. The 2d Article of its Constitution, pendent nations. The 2d Article of its Constitution, defining its objects, says, "This Society, being founded on the principle that all war is contrary to the spirit The Cherokee population is estimated at 21,000, value of the cherokee population is estimated at 21,000, value of the cherokee population is estimated at 21,000, value of the cherokee population is estimated at 21,000, value of the cherokee population is estimated at 21,000, value of the cherokee population is estimated at 21,000, value of the cherokee population is estimated at 21,000, value of the cherokees, to say nothing its objects, says, "This Society, being founded on the principle that all war is contrary to the spirit kind, and to devise means for insuring universal and manent peace"; and this is the basis on which the and, most certainly, civil war is as finconsistent as fluence. The question for the Society, therefore, is, not whether the conflict with the so-called Southern Confederacy is, or is not, with a foreign or independ ent nation, but only whether it is war; and the pre ence for disregarding it as foreign to the Society's bject is taken away, as here there is no mutually nthorized arbiter to determine between the parties any more than in a foreign war. War, Webster de between nations or States": fines to be, "A contest between nations or States"; and is so when, among other purposes, it is "for obtaining and establishing the superiority and dominion of one over the other." Words cannot more exactly describe the present conflict between the two sections of one over the other." of our country, which is here included under the term

especially, if it is authorized and sustained by a regupolitical organization, actually enforcing all its laws without control by a foreign power, the conflict has passed from the character of a mere insurrection or ellion into that of civil war; and the attempt to

ecognizes the independence of the other.

But the case before us now is even stronger than ing, compromising schemes, unless God in his provi- that presented above, in its approach to a foreign war, and the duty of the Peace Society to protest against it, When shall we learn that perpetual bowing to the for it is a war of regions, rather than parties, like any upport of slavery is but a curse to all who have any foreign war. In all the land occupied by the seceded hing to do with it? "Woe to them who cry, Peace, Confederacy, the concurrence in the war, on their part is as thorough as generally in warring nations; at How long will this country worship this Moloch, which demands the sacrifice to avarice of four millions of sable victims, and makes it necessary to pass States, the general unopposed co-operation in hostility through the fire of war to preserve the Union? Why is as great; and when, in this case, two distinct porany longer attempt to unite what never can be united- tions of the continent, each containing regularly or-PREEDOM and SLAVERY? Why support with the arm ganized governments, opposed to each other, each of the Federal power, that which is known to be in- hitherto successfully resisting all attempts at subjuga tion by the other, there are still said to be but one na-Is there no leaven of freedom left, that shall renovate tion, it would be difficult to show how any two nations the lump? Is there no expectancy lingering in hu- at war can be distinguished from one. Non-recognition is of no force in this case: the denial of the fact of actual independence, in either party, is a plain and direct falsity; and the Peace Society clearly refuse to object to a war between two separate nations

Although the Society is ostensibly pledged to oppose all war, it is well known that many of its members om is? Is it freedom to hold your brother man perhaps a majority-do not disapprove of any war which they call defensive, although what constitutes this character is not yet defined; and as most wars are termed defensive on both sides, by the nations who wage them, and it is not probable that our Government will ever declare a war avowedly aggressive on its part, it then follows that all civil wars are to be deemed only rebellions which a Government may rightfully put down. Both these classes, then, being but know, that when you have so said in your heart, out of the cognizance of the Peace Society, it cannot be discerned what wars are left, to which it can apply its scrupulous remonstrances. Its officers may here after safely pocket the contributions of its members and friends, without the obligation of affording a hope that they will ever be effectively used for the extension of J. P. B. the principles of peace.

> RELATION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COM-MISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS TO SLAVE-RY. By Charles K. Whipple. 12mo., pp. 247. Boston: R. F. Wallcut, 221 Washington street.

We have here a pretty full account of all the proceedings of the oldest American Missionary organization in any way connected with slavery. It is very clearly shown that, in common with nearly all Christian associations in this country, the American Board has treated slavery as though it were a respectable and formidable and fashionable power which could not be attacked without too great inconvenience and sacrifice; and therefore for a long time it was left altogether without rebuke; and when by the efforts of some faithful ones, it was compelled Let our Republican friends remember, that they have rejoiced in the power of this truth, and have reaped their political harvest. But applying struction of the missionaries of this Board, were not forbidden to hold slaves, that the practice really in creased as one consequence of their christianization, and that, finally, when the Board was compelled to meet this matter squarely, it gave up the mission to the Cherokees, on the ground that they were already a Christian people, though at this time but a small portion were members of the churches, and they held more slaves than ever before. It is also shown that a Protest of some of the Sandwich Island mission-Ambrican Feach South 1.

All persons interested in the cause of peace will ecollect the anniversary meeting of that Society on he last Monday of May, an official account of which given in the Advocate of Peace, the organ of the Sone and the States, and that in the Sories of the Sone and the Board was in subjection to this great sin. When we consider that the American Board originated in the North, and always received a given in the Advocate of Peace, the organ of the Sone and the Board was in subjection to this great sin. When we consider that the American Board originated in the Sonies of the Son these facts seem doubly humiliating. It is useless to deny the facts. The best thing the American Board persons having no sympathy with the Society or its and the Northern churches generally can do, is to cause, doubtless from curiosity to see how it could confess their sins, and bring forth fruits meet for re-

> We have received a copy of this elaborate pamph let, and from some attention to its contents, and from our acquaintance with the thoroughness of Mr. Whipple, in such investigations, have no hesitancy and is amply sufficient to enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion of the justness of the writer's conclusions. With most of the documents and facts ion of them together, in this work, at the p time, is quite opportune, and will be of especial service to all who find occasion to speak, write, act, or in any way exert an influence, Board; or to decide in respect in respect to the tributing to its support. tributing to its support. If any intelligent, conscientious and spiritually-minded Christian can read the facts here substantiated on unimpeachable evidence, and still retain confidence in the Board, we shall be utterly at a loss to account for the phe

can Ecclesiastical History .- Zion's Herald, Sept. 11.

Toward the close of the work, we are shown how the American Board has given its testimony to the character of the Cherokees as "a Christian people," adducing the alleged fact as the reason why the Board had no occasion to continue the support of missionaries among them, and on that account, (not from any disapprobation of their slaveholding,) discontinued their mission among them.

We are next shown, on authority of the New York

Journal of Commerce, (one of the journals supporting the pro-slavery rebellion, as well as the "Board,") that the "Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles and Chicka-saws have given their adherence to the Confederates, and probably the Cherokees are divided on the ques ist, (another supporter of the Board,) that "the Cherokee, Choctaw, and other Indian tribes of the Southwest, nearly all of them slaveholders, are evidently under the influence of Secessionists."

That such a result of "forty years of Mis

teaching" should be unsatisfactory to the fanatical and uncharitable Abolitionists, and that they should see little evidence that such a people were a "Chris-tian people," need excite no surprise—but there are some other revelations of this pamphlet, for which many of the supporters of the Board will be unpre-

The amount of the American Board's type of the Gospel, shall have for its object to illustrate the inconsistency of war with Christianity, to show its baleful influence on all the great interests of manking and to devise means for insuring universal and in all. The congregations or audiences in attendance average 40, 60, 80 and 75, making but 255 in society still avowedly and distinctly stands. Now, all. One of these meetings is held only monthly. 'all war" includes civil war as well as foreign war; It is then, on the strength of four Sabbath audiences and, most certainly, civil war is as finconsistent as amounting in all, church members (136) included, foreign with Christianity, and exerts as baleful an in-Christian people," so far as the operations of the Board" are concerned. p. 224.

These statistics are from statements of the Pru-dential Committee of the Board, who, however, have added that licensed preachers of other ecclesiastical bodies are operating among the Cherokees, but they speak of those bodies as characterized by a "lamen table defection from some of the first and elementary ideas of Christian morality." Considing the quality of the religion thus propa-

ample, as exhibited in this pamphlet, are considered. But what shall be said of the statement, that "the When the martial conflict is between an established Government, and a portion of a nation which has revolted from it, if that revolt has become so powerful that a large military force is requisite to subdue it, and the more on account of the defective teaching they have received?—New York Principia.

The Polynesian, a paper published in Honolula, Sandwich Islands, warns its readers against the barbarism and shocking state of society in the United States, and contrasts it with the peaceful life of the Sandwich Islanders.

JOHN BROWN - WHITTIER'S POEMS

"The Life and Letters of Captain John Re has been published in London, and received wisiderable interest by a wider circle than user presses any sympathy in American affairs Spectator remarks of it: "This little book h erits as a biography. It is plain, mor ally put together, is written with a hearty ent sympathy for the man of whom it ne cause for which he lived and died, an and the cause for which he fived and died, and all him to speak as much as possible in his own wo and tell his own story, without lumbering the native with a mass of irrelevant gossip and so-calle temporary history. Beside the chief figure, the gives a slight but vivid and truthful sketch of a gives a slight but vivid and truthful sketch of a gives a slight but vivid and truthful sketch of a give a slight but vivid and truthful sketch of a given which cannot resident. of families, of a type which cannot perhaps paralleled in any other part of the world; descent, and gentle in blood and manners, this world's goods and with no desire for we living a primitive and patriarchal life; a simple fearing society, tilling and subduing the earth of fearing society, until and successing the earth-until they are brought face to face with th question which is tearing their nation in pier en taking their part in a spirit of the nobl ism and self-sacrince. The whole story carries a back near 3,000 years, and we can almost fancy our selves standing by the herdsman of Tekoa, and heat ing his answer to King Annaziah, 'I was no prophe neither was I a prophet's son; but I was a berdsman ism and self-sacrifice. The neither was I a propuets son, our I was a perusuan, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit; and the Lord took me as I followed the flock, and said unto me "Ge prophesy unto my people Israel." The is singularly well-timed. We are full of s singularly wen-timed. The are full of acollisgust at the panics, the exaggerations, the bluster and purposeless action of the Americans. It is well that we should get this glimpse into the hear New England; and never was there a time wher Englishmen had more need to fix their ex on any example, come from what quarter it will, a faith which goes beneath wrangling and speculation and holds case, and goods, and name, and life as a trust to be used, kepi, or cast away at the call of Him who has bestowed them."

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The " Home Ballads and Poems," by our country man Whittier, meet with warm appreciation in it telligent English circles. Even the Athenaum speaking of them exchanges its tone of flippant or unwonted high-flown commendation. for unwonted night-hown commendation. Here is poetry worth waiting for, a poet worth listening to Mr. Whittier may not ascend any lofty hill of vison, but he is clearly a seer according to his range. His ong is simple and sound, sweet and strong. We take up his book as Lord Bacon liked to take th of fresh earth, wet with morning and fragrant with vine. It has the healthy smell of Yankee soil, with the wine of fancy poured over it. We get a gus prairie breeze, weird whispers from and eerie belts of pine, wafts of the salt sea wind wandering inland, superb scents of the starred man nolia and box-tree blossoming white. We hear the low of cattle, the buzzing of bees, the lusty song of the huskers, brown and ruddy, the drunken laughte of the jolly bobolink. Here are the green men als of the New World's spring of promise, golde nemorials of her abundance when the horn tumn is poured into the overflowing lap of man; w white-horns tossing over the farm-yard wall the cock crowing in the sun with his comb glowing a most vital red, the brown gable of the old bar oses running up to the eaves of the swallow-ha omestead, the June sun 'tangling his wings of fire in the net-work of green leaves, the are river lighting up the swarming shad, the river fi sunshine, with the bonny blue above and the b above and the blithe blink of sea in the distance, and many a sight and sound of vernal life and country cheer. No American poet has more of the home-made and home-brewed than Mr. Whittier. His poetry is not filter ed from the German Helicon; it is a spring fres from New World nature; and we gladly welcom its 'sprightly runnings.' Our Yankee Bard is among poets what Mr. Bright is among the peace n. He has the soul of some old Norseman bu ed up under the Quaker's coat, and the great burst of heart will often peril the hold of the buttons, while the speaker with all his native energy and a man mouth is 'preaching brotherly love a With him, too, the Norse soul is f g brotherly love and driving it in.

Norse soul is found fighting for reedom, and he has done good service in making t ort of the North beat quicker for the day whe black slavery shall be no more, and in bringing about vement which the hopeful look apon as preparatory to the gathering up of the slave force for a final fight."

"LET US ALONE."

The following from the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal hows how this celebrated declaration is to be applied to the case of others, the State of Kentucky,

"We only speak the sentiment of the united South, we believe, in asserting that Kentocky on never be allowed to cast her destiny with the North, whatever verdict Federal tyranny may force from her people under the duress of the bayonet. While we respect State rights and State sovereignty, olution like the present. to the Baal of abolitionism, but the knee, at present, to the Baal of abolitionism, but the strong arm of our national power will rescue her from the possession of the enemy, before the termi-nation of this war, as certainly and as effectually at the vast expanse of our territory upon the golden coast of the Pacific was rescued from the hands of prostrate Mexico. The truth had as well be spoken, and we can tell her citizens, localists and truton. and we can tell her citizens-loyalists and tra that no such idea has ever for one moment entered the mind of the Southern people as that she shall remain under the iron rule of the Yankee despoism. The South needs her territory and must have it, though at the price of blood and conquest.'

LANE'S MEN. Fifty-two ragamuffins and culthroats came down on the on their way to Fort Leavenworth, to join the negro-stealing army, with the hope, we supp tting some clean clothes and ere nearly naked, and minus shoes and hat in many cases. They were not armed, but many them had hams of meat on their backs, which the and no doubt stolen from some honest man's m house on the road. Lane's Brigade is to be composed of-thie throats and midnight robbers. assed through town on a full trot, their eyes loo ing as big as new moons, as they expected at every corner to be stopped or fixed on by the rebels. Of a dark night, such soldiers would make a splendid charge on a hen-roost, meat-house, negro kitchen or stable, but they can't fight honest Americans in day. light .- Weston (Mo.) Argus.

ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR BRIGGS. A friend has ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR BRIGGS. A Trace related to us an anecdote of the late Governor By which happily illustrates the simplicity of his cleter, and his all-pervading benevolence. When he Governor of the State, he was waited upon in his lar visits to a barber's shop in this city by a colored boy, who was quite a favorite with thece res. The boy fell sick with consumption. The tleman who relates the story visited him one chis residence in Brighton street, when his moth marked that her son was more cheerful than Says she, "Governor Briggs has been here this noon, and he prayed and talked with him beautif Our informant learned at this time talkbouch. r informant learned at this time that the wernor Briggs had been frequent. Althou, highest office in the State, and oppressed Governor Briggs had been request with the highest office in the State, and oppressed with cares, he had found time to call repeatedly upon poor little colored boy, and administer much me spiritual advice and consolation. The little fellow soon after, and has "gone before" his friend, humbly trust, to that better world where earthly humbly trust, to that better world where he was a supplied to the state of the supplied to the supplied tinctions of rank or color are unknown .- Boston

How to Tell a Traitor. When you see always apologizing for the course of the never condemning them—always finding fa course the Government is pursuing and nutrerance to a manly, patriotic sentiment-nouncing the President for unconstitution never referring to Jeff. Davis's efforts to Constitutions the Johann as a traitor at Constitution—et him down as a traiter at he have these people in our county—men who ing and prowling about, and who seek every and the continue to the continu nity to discourage the patriotic sentiments is bursts of our people. Watch them! Put you upon them, for in the words of the gallant Kentucky, "they are more dangerous than the ern rebels in arms."—Norristown (Pa.) Herald

The pressure of the times has left but two al papers in existence in our country—the Progress and the Banner of Light.

Twenty-eight negroes have been declared free